THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 117.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS
Single subscribers.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

## THE DAILY GAZETTE.

### GENERALITIES.

A PADUCAH dame died of dipping snuff.

KEROSENE is unusually reliable this spring in Illinois.

THE new Illinois State House, at Springfield, is to cost $2,450,000.

AT Melbourne, Australia, February 15th, the thermometer stood 109.

THERE has been a colored case of McFarlanding on Long Island.

BISMARCK and Motley were intimate friends in their University days.

THE Hoosac tunnel is getting ahead at the lively rate of ten feet per day.

A MAN named Smythe has been detected counterfeiting English ketchups and sauces in Philadelphia.

THE Boston *Post* says "scrambled hair is the latest fashion. It has long been a concomitant of boarding house hash."

OUT in Indiana where a female divine performed the marriage ceremony the other day, she kissed the bridegroom.

THE Pilgrims Progress has been translated into the Caffre language, and Bunyan's hero wanders on among the Hottentots.

WESTERN life insurance agents are accused of bribing grocers to paste their advertisements on their customers' kerosene cans.

TRENTON proposes to have an equestrian statue of Washington. Pittsburgh ought to have one too, and also one of Mad Anthony Wayne.

A LADY on the Hudson left a pot of tar boiling while she went to make a call. The tar boiled over, and when she returned she hadn't any house or baby.

IN twenty-three weeks there have been twenty rainy Mondays in Boston, and the housekeepers of the hub think of transferring washing to some other part of the week.

GENERAL JORDAN told some ardent Cubans who proposed serenading him, that he would rather they would spend their money for ammunition for the Cuban patriots.

6,335 retail liquor stores or drinking saloons render New York lively, and the Superintendent of Police has warned them not to carry on their business on Sundays hereafter.

FIVE desperadoes in Louisiana captured a former comrade who had betrayed them, and prepared to hang them. The citizens rallied, surrounded the whole gang, and shot them dead.

A MRS. ROBINSON, at Brookfield, Missouri, the other day by mistake gave her little child, an infant of but a year old, laudanum for syrup of squills. Medical aid was called, but too late.

THE French and Austrian governments have begun the cultivation of sponges, and they produce them in large quantities. The question seems to be whether it is to be classed as cattle raising or agriculture.

A YOUNG LADY fell out of the door of a carriage while traveling the other day on the London and Brighton Railway, and was instantly killed. The guard, whose duty it was to have locked the door was so horror-stricken at the accident that he cut his throat.

SOME one "carelessly placed a package of powder in an empty stove" out West the other day, and the result, a day or two after, was a house on fire, and a disfigured woman. The man who did it ought to be carelessly placed in a good strong penitentiary.

THE Detroit *Tribune* says, in regard to the report that Anna Dickinson was to deliver the address at Ann Arbor commencement, that with the exception that there is no such address, and that Anna has neither been invited nor declined, the item is strictly correct.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, during the war, sent this unique telegram to General Hooker: "If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be pretty slim somewhere. Couldn't you break him? A LINCOLN."

A COLD-BLOODED murder is detailed by the Chillicothe (Mo.) *Tribune* of the 5th inst. At Mt. Butcher, of Mandaville, Carroll county, had possession of the old Sugg farm; a Mr. Lee residing near wanted possession of an out house, which Butcher refused. Lee took forcible possession and Butcher dispossessed him. Lee commenced suit for detention of his goods, but this disputants meeting at Mandaville on Saturday compromised the matter. On Monday, Mr. Butcher had occasion to go to Mandaville; returning in the evening he was confronted by Lee, who shot him with a double barreled gun. After he was down he shot him again with a revolver, and then mounted his horse and rode away.

### OHIO.

THE Boston Quintette Club will give a concert in Massillon on the 25th.

IN a supposed incendiary fire at Belle Center, Monday, a business block burned.

A CINCINNATI manufacturer has next year's contract for supplying the United States Treasury Department with gold pens.

STOCK books of the Lake Branch, Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad, open June 11, at Elyria, Medina and Seville.

GORDON REICHART, a Pennsylvanian, died on Sunday in Mansfield from the effects of injuries received in the knee from a circular saw.

A LITTLE girl named Maggie Wagoner, of Tallmage, Summit county was burned to death on Monday week, while attempting to kindle a fire with carbon oil.

THE English Catholic school, St. Thomas Church, Zanesville, has been abandoned for want of support. To accommodate parents views in reference to Bible reading, the Board of Education permits Catholic scholars in public schools to retire from the school room during devotional exercises.

NINE boys in Akron have formed a club for robbing a grocery store where oranges, lemons and cocoanuts are sold. Their depredations have been going on successfully for some time, but one of the band was captured the other day and betrayed the rest. The ring-leader was twelve years old, and all the rest are younger, all the way down, to five years. They were all fined, reprimanded and dismissed.

THE Cambridge, O. *News* says: "We have been shown a new patent coal digger, owned by citizens of this county, on which they are now making an improvement that will render it one of the most valuable inventions of the age. The great difficulty, as every person acquainted with mining knows, is in making the bearing in, which requires both time and skill. This patent, costing only $100, does the work of two hands in about one-fourth of the time, saves 25 per cent. of the coal wasted by the present mode, and will be an effectual guarantee against strikes. The machine has been sufficiently tested to render its success certain, and the patentees only wait the completion of the present improvement to put it in market."

### STATE NEWS.

MR. THOMAS RICE, of West New Castle, was found drowned in the Shenango on Thursday. He was last seen alive on Tuesday.

THE Oil City *Times* of Friday says: We were informed, last evening, that a new well had been struck on the Scott farm, West Hickory, which was pumping good 100 barrels daily.

THE Paul Schoeppe case in the Supreme Court, was postponed until Monday a week. The case comes up now on a writ to review the evidence under the act recently passed by the Legislature with special reference to this trial. The Commonwealth insists that the case was closed on the 14th of February last, and was not pending when the act of the Legislature was passed on the 15th, and that the judgment cannot possibly be reopened now. This is the question which will be argued on the 23d.

### OIL NEWS.

THE Northwestern *Independent* says:

The Murray well, on land of John Marshall, has been sunk a depth of 1,027 feet, through a third sand about 30 feet thick —has been cased, tubed and pumped for some days, producing some oil, promising to prove a paying well. It is owned by Richard Jennings, John A. Brown, of Armstrong county, and others.

The Mystic is name of a new oil well on the McGinnis farm, about one mile above Emlenton, on the river. This well is owned by James Bennett, of Emlenton, and others. It has been pumping for about ten days, and is now yielding seven or eight barrels per day.

Well No. 4, Fowler farm, on the river, owned by Brown, Neal, Sawyer and others, has been sunk a depth of 780 feet, through a third sand said to be twenty-eight feet thick. This well has been pumping for about two weeks, and is now producing some oil.

Lambing No. 2, on land of Hartley & Shannon, on river, owned by Lambing, J. B. Finlay and others, has been sunk a depth of 870 feet, through a third sand twenty-six feet thick. This well has been pumping one week, and is now producing oil, promising to prove a good well.

The Leanora well, on land of George W. Shaw, in Lawrenceburg, has been sunk a depth of 1050 feet, through a third sand about thirty feet thick, has been pumping for several days, and is now yielding not less than ten barrels per day. This well is owned by J. V. Foster, R. G. Coleman, J. C. Wallace, S. Wallace, Wm. A. Foster, C. A. Foster, Robert Kerr, John A. Patton, of Armstrong county, and Christopher Harrold, of Ohio.

The Nevin well No. 1, on land of George Parker, some distance northeast of the town of Lawrenceburg, has been sunk a depth of 1,130 feet, through the third sand —has been cased, tubed, and is now being tested. The indications for oil are said to be good. This well is owned by John Eberly, of Freeport, E. H. Nevin, Robert Nevin, Robert Jameson, Robert Pollock, Robert Hunt, John Hunt, John B. Kennedy, John G. Curtis, H. H. Collins and John I. Nevin, of Pittsburgh.

Hickory No. 2, on Robinson farm, on the river has been sunk through the third sand and pumped for some days. It is now yielding twenty-two barrels per day. This well is owned by General John N. Purviance, B. Butler, E. Buffington, Alexander Reynolds, William D. Robinson, Grier Orr, and Thomas McConnell of Kittanning, S. A. Purviance of Pittsburgh, and others.

The Montgomery well, on the South bank of Mike run, makes an excellent start. Its production is estimated by some at 25 or 30 barrels per day. We place it on our list as a 20 barrel well feeling confident that it is now producing that amount.

The Matilda well on Church run had dwindled down to a five or six barrel well. It was torpedoed a few days ago, and has since been throwing oil at the rate of about thirty barrels per day. We place it on our list as a ten barrel well.

The Lauretta well on Church run has dwindled down to a three barrel well. The tubing has been drawn and arrangements are being made to clean it out thoroughly and insert it again.

The Maple Shade wells, Nos. 1 and 2, on the Baily farm, have both been torpedoed during the present week and their production materially increased.

An oil well on Richey's run, on land of E. Crawford, near Emlenton, was torpedoed last week, and its production increased to about fifteen barrels per day.

THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION reports during the month of April a decrease of 10,000 barrels of oil stored in tanks, a decrease of 21,439 barrels of oil on hand at the wells at the close of the month, an increase of 35,603 barrels delivered from wells, an increase of 18,857 barrels in the production of the month, and 1,950 barrels per day as the average daily production and an increase of 2,010 barrels in the capacity for iron tankage. 174 wells were commenced, 138 completed, 82 abandoned, 15 abandoned wells resumed and 449 being drilled.

### ENDORSED.

NEW CASTLE, May 12, 1870.

DEAR GAZETTE: In this day's number, I see, as heretofore, you are outspoken for the right.

I have been one of your readers for over fifteen years, and while I have never known you radically wrong, yet I did not *dare* hope for the manly condemnation of the whole bribery scheme given every one of us in the land who wishes to imbue his hands in his brother's blood. For, it is not necessary that the victim be guilty; the question, as put by the Recorder, was, "How did the prisoner *believe* about them?"

From the verdict of the jury it follows that, if a man *believes* his wife has a paramour, he has a right to shoot him.

To-day the jurors in one of many Juror's go into the box with their verdicts already made, and no evidence can change it. Hence, in this case, a good and useful man has been hurried into the presence of God, and an assassin applauded in a New York court room.

"Cry aloud, spare not; lift up your voice like a trumpet." May the time soon come when our jurors will be governed by the law and the testimony. Yours for the right. W.

THE Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, makes the following remarks: "Senator Revel's lecture was a good proof of the average culture within the reach of either black or white men. Its generalities were not striking and its platitudes still await the test of time. It was very respectable as a platform production, but excited no special hopes of a sudden accession of intellectual power to the predominant race from that which has been styled the inferior. As for the usual attention paid him which such pertinacity by certain individuals as if he were the chance man, must not fail to improve, it only emphasized the distinction between the two races which they pretend to ignore. They paraded him as a curiosity more than they took him to their arms as a brother. In their ostentatious presentation of their valuable political prize, we must say that he exhibited far more real dignity and self-possession than they. The colored Senator from Mississippi made a good impression on all who saw and heard him, which was not in the least improved by those who sought to personally share with him in its result."

LAST August Albert H. Haws shot Thomas Dunn in a Western bar-room and escaped. On Monday, May 1st, U. S. Deputy Marshal Storey and Sheriff Carrigan, from Nevada, caught him unarmed at his house in Grantsville, Utah. A struggle ensued, during which he wrenched a pistol from Carrigan, hit him over the head with it, then shot Storey twice, killing him, and fled, armed with the weapons of the officers. A body of men from Salt Lake City pursued and killed him, but three Mormons were shot before he died.

THE Canadian steamer Chicora reached Sault Ste. Marie on the 12th, crossed to the American side, and reported at the customs. A short time afterwards the captain was informed he could not go through the canal, but had better wait until Thursday noon, when further orders were expected. The captain then crossed to the Canada side, discharged his cargo, and left for Collingwood.

ADMIRAL PORTER has addressed a lengthy letter to Hon. James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the revival of American commerce. The Admiral depreciates the decline of American shipping interests, and urges Congress to pass the bill now before the House, as reported from the select committee on the decline of American commerce.

ACCORDING to the Sioux City *Journal* discoveries of hard coal have been made in O'Brien county, Iowa. Foxes threw pieces out of the ground first, and called the attention of the people to the deposit.

HOMER didn't make his living by writing for the newspapers: it paid then just as well as it does now. The fact is not generally known to the public that he drew his inspiration from a quart of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

# FIRST EDITION.

## MIDNIGHT.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

**The Recent Election in France—An Opposition View of the Result and its Accomplishment—Flourens Not Wanted in Paris—Trial of Alleged Conspirators—Mail Service Between United States and Great Britain—The American Yacht Sappho Wins Another Race—More Garroting in Havana—The Ecumenical Council and Papal Infallibility—Insurrection in Italy.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

### FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—The French Government has officially denied the report that the extradition of Gustave Flourens is contemplated.

Many more persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for connection with the late disorders.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The *Tribune's* Paris cable dispatch says:

Paris gives on the vote for the plebiscitum nominally fifty thousand negative majority, but counting the absentions, it is really one hundred and thirty thousand. Rochefort's district alone, following his counsels to abstain, gives five thousand yeas and one thousand six hundred nays, with twenty thousand absentions. The cities next in rank voted "no" with scarcely an exception. The Emperor expected that at least eight hundred thousand would vote yes, as they did in 1852. There are a million more electors, but the number voting yes is six hundred thousand smaller, while the number voting no is twelve hundred thousand greater. The whole vote is: yes, 7,257,379; no, 1,570,909; blank, 19,000; absentions, 1,250,000; not reported, 20,000. The vote of the army was managed with the greatest care. No soldiers were allowed to attend the political meetings. The whole army votes in barracks, Colonels presiding. Every man's vote is known. An opposition vote puts a black mark against his name, stops promotion, and is surely followed by punishment; but out of fewer than three hundred thousand votes there are forty thousand noes. The navy gives fifty thousand noes and twenty-three thousand yeas. Some regiments give an actual majority of noes. Two regiments at Vincennes, following Rochefort's advice, refused to vote. The soldiers at one of the barracks insisted on watching the vote, though they were threatened with being shot for holding an unlawful meeting. In the garrison of Paris the defection was so serious that Gen. Leboeuf wanted to march several regiments out of the city, but the Emperor thought that this would betray fear. After a short delay the severest measures will be taken with the ringleaders. The appearances in Paris since the vote have been absolutely insignificant. The pretended scheme for assassination, the mysterious placards, the disturbance in the streets, make-believe barricades, were police devices, all of them, to frighten timid Socialists into the ranks of the Emperor's party, and have only excited derision among the well informed classes.

The result of the plebiscitum disappointed all parties. The Republicans and others of the opposition are surprised by the number of affirmative votes, for they expected not more than five or six millions, though underrating them they are not discouraged. They have heroically fought eighteen years against imperial despotism, and the struggle will never cease until they are successful. The large affirmative vote in Paris was also unexpected, but on the other hand the great number who voted "no" in the army equally surprises and alarms the Emperor. The only man entirely content with the result is M. Ollivier, whose vanity persuades him the majority is the ratification of his administration. But the true meaning of the vote is far different. The Emperor's proclamation demands "yes" as a new proof of France's confidence in his government as the means of facilitating the transmission of the crown to his son. The great affirmative majority, so far as it was not fraudulent, did undoubtedly mean that and nothing else. It was a vote for an empire, pure and simple, liberal only by policy, as the Emperor thinks best, of course. A large fraction voted "yes," under the lead of the liberal journals, who had been misled by the plebiscitum meant only the approval of recent reforms. Another large fraction voted "yes" under fear of revolution, believing that at least two million out of seven must be credited to army or civilian officials, to persons connected, directly or indirectly, with the vast machinery of the administration, or otherwise dependent upon the Government. The rest, say three millions, was made up partly by fraud and coercion, partly by votes of bourgeoise and peasantry, Republicanists no doubt, by choice, but always for the powers that be in any case. The peasantry in small villages usually divide as they are ordered by the mayors and other functionaries. Of actual force and coercion on the day of the vote, there is less than in 1852, but the system remains unchanged.

The Government during the whole plebiscitary period manifested a full determination of silencing opposition, and driving affirmative voters to the polls. The opposition press all over France has been prosecuted and seized; the journals not seized were refused transmission through the postoffice; subscriptions for the funds of the opposition committee was treated as crime; printers were arrested for printing negative ballots; agents were arrested for distributing them; the opposition committee rooms were invaded by the police and searched, and papers found there seized. Since the publication of the official report on the alleged plot no journal has been allowed to publish evidence in disproof of it. The *Rappel* was seized for printing a letter from Francois Hugo proving Beurry a police spy. The *Marseillaise* was seized for publishing as fulleton the report of the Procureur-General, Grande Perret, the Rev. Perret. The *Revell* was seized for doubting the existence of any plot. The *Siecle* and *Electeur* were seized for the same offense. From Thursday to Sunday these papers were seized every day. The provincial newspapers suffered the same fate. Five prosecutions were instituted in one day against the *Rappell* alone and its editor sentenced to years' imprisonment for printing a single article by Victor Hugo. The system of official pressure of the Prefets, which M. Ollivier was pledged to abandon, was never more energetically or unscrupulously enforced. Prefets were summoned weeks ago to Paris and promised complete immunity for all efforts they should make in behalf of the plebiscitum. Nevertheless the affirmative majority is wholly a rural majority. Fraud and coercion are really difficult in large cities, and all the great cities, with most of the larger towns throughout France, have given majorities against the Empire. The friends of the huge system of terror and fraud will be exposed by interpellations and the counting of the votes, which the opposition in the Corps Legislatif will demand. The Government will oppose any investigation, but cannot stifle discussion.

The first result of the plebiscitum will be the reorganization of the Ministry. The Emperor's personal power is so far strengthened that he may dispense with concessions. The semi-official papers are filled with rumors of new names. Ollivier is to remain, being at present more serviceable tool than Rouher, but Rouher's return to power is only a question of time. A portfolio will probably be offered to Girardin, as the price of his usefulness. Ollivier has no longer any Liberal support; no Liberal will enter his cabinet, and vacancies will be filled from the Right and Right Centre.

The disturbances in Paris since the vote have been absolutely insignificant. Every Republican journal considered peace and such disorders as occurred were confined to remote quarters of the city and were the work of police agents and other criminal classes. An enormous military force was displayed; the police were massed together; and though barricades were building it was the work of a no effort was made to stop them until they were completed; they were attacked, but nobody defended them. A few Republicans in one case were cheated into joining in this absurd performance, but the police, with the least effort, failed to continue the disturbance beyond the second night. Nothing more is heard of the plot; that has done its intended work of adding 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 votes to the Emperor's majority.

Verdier, one of Grand Perret's chief witnesses, has returned from Belgium and surrendered himself in prison. He declares the whole statement attributed to him is false. The Liberal press deplores the fresh degradation inflicted on France by the plebiscitum.

Messrs. Milliere and Regault, editors of the *Marseillaise* newspaper, and some other prisoners, who were arrested during the progress of the plot of last February, have been provisionally liberated. The magistrates are still engaged in hearing the cases of those arrested for alleged participation in the late outbreak. Yesterday forty-nine persons were condemned and variously sentenced to from nine months down to fifteen days' imprisonment. Eight persons were acquitted for want of proof.

PARIS, May 14.—The Corps Legislatif will reassemble Tuesday. Nothing has been decided in regard to the constitution of the new Cabinet.

PARIS, May 15.—It is reported that Edward Laboulaye has accepted an office in the new Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. The appointment is well received, as Laboulaye is very popular in Paris.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Times* predicts that woman's rights are doomed in this present parliament.

The bodies of the victims of the Greek brigands arrived to-day.

Flourens has left the city. The meeting in Hyde Park has been postponed.

The yachts Cambria and Sappho were towed from Cowes, at 4 o'clock this morning, to the east end of the Isle of Wight. A stiff west by southwest breeze prevailed. The Cambria reached Ryde at 10 o'clock, under easy sail.

The second of the three races between the Yachts Sappho and Cambria was won yesterday by the former, owing to the virtual backing out of the Cambria. The following is taken from an English account of the affair:

The Cambria, with her new topmast lengthened two and one-half feet to accommodate a larger working jib, proceeded outside Nabhight shortly after four o'clock Saturday morning, in tow of the Vectis. The Sappho had already arrived there, towed by the Jem. The wind was blowing off shore W. S. W. with considerable sea, though less than anticipated. The Cambria signalled to the umpires her preference for a triangular course, but they refused to grant it. The Cambria then accepted a proposal to sail sixty miles to windward, the course to be around Cherbourg breakwater by the eastern entrance. Mr. Ashbury won the toss and took the weather station, and everything was ready for the start. The warning gun was fired at 7:30 A. M. Presently the Cambria signalled: "This is not a dead beat to windward," and the answer was returned: "This is the best the umpire can do, being only half a point off wind. The Cambria then flung out the signal, "dead beat or no race." She was ordered to take her station, but refused. At 7:45 the Dauntless was bearing W. N. W. eight miles off. While the Cambria was lying dead, the American yacht swept by under full headway. The starting gun was fired, but Ashbury's yacht remained motionless. The Sappho stood to windward with a steamer following and signaling the course as before. Loud cheers went from on board the Sappho, and as she bore away to claim the prize, accompanied by the Dauntless. The Cambria at last commenced to move and followed for a short distance, then tacking she returned to Cowes. The Dauntless soon after arrived and left Cowes. There was a splendid breeze, and the Sappho behaved superbly, shipping little water. A protest against giving the prize to the Sappho is expected.

The *Blue Book*, just issued, contains the following statement relative to mail service between the United States and Great Britain: "The Cunard line to New York and Boston receives an annual subsidy of £70,000. The contract with this line expires in 1876, but is terminable at a year's notice. The Halifax and St. Thomas line receives £16,000 and the Inman line £14,000, on the same terms. No penalties are exacted in any case for long time made in voyage. The contract with the North German Lloyd may be terminated at six months notice. Letters are required to be carried at three pence per ounce, and papers at three pence per pound."

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 14.—An outbreak is reported in Modena. Several rebels were killed and wounded in a skirmish. Reinforcements have been sent; and with troops the troubles will doubtless be speedily suppressed.

LATER.—Participators in the political troubles here to-day were mainly students. Several were arrested.

Menotti Garibaldi's refusal to act against the insurrection in Neapolitan provinces is attributed to the fact that many of the insurgents are his own workmen and friends.

FLORENCE, May 15.—The University of Naples has been closed owing to the disorderly conduct of the students.

ROME, May 14.—In the Ecumenical Council yesterday the discussion of the lesser catechism was closed. The debate on the infallibility of the Pope commences to-day. The Ultramontane party have great confidence in the result, and believe that it will be decided in a month. About a hundred members have given formal notice that they will oppose it entirely, radically the proposed definition of infallibility.

### CUBA.

HAVANA, May 14.—Diego and Gaspar Aguero were granted this afternoon. They met their family. There was an immense attendance.

The police to-day seized registered correspondence going out to New York on the steamship Morgiana. Nothing was found of a seditious character.

The cannon recently captured in the middle district have been all carried to the city, and to-day taken through the streets in triumph.

A number of ladies in Trinidad were recently sentenced to imprisonment, but through the intercession of the American Consul, Mrs. Dodd the Captain General commuted their punishment to exile.

An insurgent leader, with one cannon and forty men, all armed volunteers, surrendered at Camarones Curidad, and some of his men tendered their services to the Spanish, which were permitted to assist the troops in their search for other insurgents. In consequence of this surrender two hundred insurgents have presented themselves for pardon to the authorities in the Trinidad jurisdiction.

### PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 14.—Information has been received here that quite a formidable insurrection has broken out in the Island of Madeira. The Government has dispatched a body of troops there.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 14—Evening.—Consols for money, 94¾; account, 94⅞. American securities quiet and steady. 6's, 89½; 65s, 88½; 67s, 90½; 5-20's, 87½. Erie, 18¾. Illinois, 82¾. Stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, May 14.—Bourse firm at 73f.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady, with sales of middling uplands at 11¾ and Orleans at 12d; and the sales were 10,000 bales, California, white, at 12½d. Wheat is Nos. 2 to 3 declined, and winter 9s. Western flour 28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 28s. Beef, Prime Mess, 120s. Pork, 86s. Lard, 66s. Cheese, 58s. Bacon, 55s. for Cumberland and 60s 6d for short rib middles. Tallow quiet and steady at 43s 6d.

LONDON, May 14.—Tallow quiet at 44s 9d. Sperm oil 92 2l. Sugar 12s weighty. White pine, 12s 6d. Linseed cakes firmer at £9 10s@£9 15s. Fine rosin 15s. Linseed oil firmer at 32s 6d. Spirits turpentine firm.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—Bonds firm at 86½.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton firm.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum quiet at 51f.

HAVRE, May 14—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, May 14—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

BREMEN, May 14—Evening.—Petroleum closed flat at previous prices.

## MEMPHIS.

**Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—The Question of Union of the Two Branches.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, May 14.—In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, South, Bishop Wightman presided. A very large number of reports of committees, petitions, resolutions, &c., were received and adopted, mainly relating to slight modifications and changes in the discipline. Also one providing for an orphans' home in each Conference, to be in charge of a Board of Trustees.

Memorials from the colored members of Georgia to the Tennessee Conference were received, expressing their devotion to the Church South, and hoping for a continuance of the same relations heretofore existing.

The Committee on the removal of the Book Concern to Louisville reported in favor of two houses, one to be located at Baltimore and the other at St. Louis. It was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

A memorial was presented for the establishment of a mission in the Empire of Brazil.

To-day being the last day, under the rule adopted, in which petitions, memorials, resolutions, &c., can be received by the Conference, an immense number are being presented.

The Committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the proposed union made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That gratefully recognizing that Providence which has thus far favored us, we are tplified us, strengthened our homes, and promoted our unity, we pledge a church of Jesus Christ under the trying conditions both of war and peace, we earnestly desire to cultivate the kindliest fellowship with our brethren *en route* to Cuba early Saturday morning, as passengers on a steamer bound to San Domingo. They carried seven rifles, six large guns, uniforms, equipments, powder, &c.

### THE CHINA CABLE.

The projected China cable is to run via the Sandwich Islands, Midway Island and Yokahama to Shanghai, and its length, including an allowance of twenty per cent. for slack, will be 9,123 miles.

### THE REGISTRY.

One hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-two white and one thousand two hundred and fifteen colored voters registered for the General Conference of the M. E. Church which met at Chicago in May, 1868, appointed by it for the specific purpose expressed in the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners ordered by the General Conference to confer with the Commission from the African M. E. Church in America for a union of that body with our own, be also empowered to treat with similar Commissions from any other Methodist body that may desire like action, if, in our judgment, without great violence to construing the language of said resolution, be compatible with the usages established by that General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

And, Moreover, that if this distinguished Commission were fully clothed with authority with us for union, it is the judgment of this Conference that the true interests of the church of Christ require and demand the maintainance of our separate, distinct organization.

5th. That we tender to Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes and Rev. W. L. Harris, members of the Commission now present with us, our high regards as brethren in the Lord, and express our sincere desire that the day may soon come when the proper christian sentiment and fraternal relation between the two branches of Northern and Southern Methodists shall be permanently established.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A large amount unimportant business was transacted. Adjourned.

## LACROSSE.

**Steamboat War Eagle, Depot and Elevator Burned—the Result of a Kerosene Accident—Heavy Loss.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LACROSSE, WIS., May 15.—At 12:30 this A. M. a barrel of kerosene oil was leaking on board the steamer War Eagle and a man was trying to stop the leakage, when a boy passed along with a lantern. As he got opposite the keg he sent the bottom of his lantern fell, and set fire to the kerosene and the steamer was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to the Michigan and St. Paul depot and elevator building, which were also consumed. In consequence of a report that there were eight barrels of powder in the hold of the steamer, it was impossible for the crowd to work to extinguish the fire. The boat was full of passengers, who made their escape from the hurricane deck by jumping into the river. As far as learned only two were drowned, a negro employed on the boat and a lad from La Crosse, whose name could not be learned. Everything on the boat was lost, and all the freight in the depot consumed. Not a single thing was saved. The damage is very heavy, but cannot be estimated.

### Iron Masters and Pig Metal Rates.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, PA., May 14.—The Iron Masters at a meeting yesterday expressed a determination to stop the production of pig iron, claiming that current rates were unprofitable.

# SECOND EDITION.

## FOUR O'CLOCK.

## NEW YORK CITY.

**Still Another Chapter in the McFarland Case—Dissolution of Equal Rights Society—Registry of Voters—School Anniversary—Another Ocean Cable—Men and War Material for Cuba—Suits for Bounty Money, &c., &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 14, 1870.

### STATEMENT FROM MCFARLAND.

Daniel McFarland publishes in this morning's papers a number of letters written by his wife before her acquaintance with the Tribune people, overflowing with affection, showing his providence for her and gratification and love she expressed at his kind treatment. Appended to these letters is the following statement: The pretended statement of my wife, published in the *Tribune*, induced me to send for publication in various journals in this city letters which were written me by her at the several times to which the pretended statement has reference. It has asserted that I was a drunken brute, and was very cruel to my wife. After reading these letters, the public may judge for itself, and even without them I consider that the verdict of the jury justifies my course, especially when it is considered the prosecution was unable to produce upon the witness stand a single person from the locality where we lived during the greater portion of our married life, or from any other place, who could testify that I ever treated her unkindly, or spoke a harsh word to her. The testimony that Mrs. Calhoun gave during the trial materially conflicts with what she stated on the Indiana divorce matter. She swore in Indiana that I was appointed Commissioner of Enrollment through the influence of herself and friends, and that I was discharged for cause before the expiration of my appointment in April, 1865, nearly three years before I knew or heard of Mrs. Calhoun, or she of me. She testified during the late trial that she became acquainted with me in the latter part of 1865, or the beginning of 1866. I was discharged from the position of Commissioner of Enrollment in 1865, the year she swore she first became acquainted with me. How, then, could she have procured me that appointment in 1864? I received an honorable discharge from the position of Commissioner, and was one of the last Commissioners of the enrollment mustered out of the service. Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, also swore in the recent trial that in the early part of 1865 he saw me intoxicated once, and my wife told him not to tell her father about it. Sinclair was not acquainted with her father, Mr. Savage, and had never seen him for years after the date mentioned in the testimony, which, in other respects, varied materially from that which he gave in the *habeas corpus* case in Massachusetts. This testimony in both cases is a matter of judicial record.

### REV. HOWELL POWELL RETIRES.

Rev. Howell Powell, formerly of Cincinnati, was installed last evening as pastor of the Thirteenth street Welch Calvanistic Methodist Church.

The losses by the fire on Forty-sixth street last night, were: J. & W. P. Brown, $30,000; Farrell & Herring, $25,000.

The body of the man who committed suicide at Rahway, Thursday, has been identified as Wm. Spendla, of Springfield, Illinois. Nine thousand dollars was found in his baggage.

The steamer Columbus, from Glasgow, has arrived.

R. S. Stoutenberg, a wealthy merchant of Newark, died of apoplexy on Saturday, at Saratoga.

It is reported that A. T. Stewart will erect no buildings on Hempstead Plains until railroad communication is secured.

Hon. A. J. Rogers was killed at a political meeting last night, was suppressed by a shower of eggs and stones.

Over nine thousand immigrants arrived last week.

### IN BOOK FORM.

A book edition of the McFarland trial will be issued. Orders have been received for 50,000 copies. Mrs. Richardson is seriously ill of fever at Woodside.

### LOSS BY FIRE.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was burned the last week in woods and swamps near Atlantic City, New Jersey.

### BANQUETTED.

General McClellan was banqueted at a hotel in Richmond on Friday by several officers of the Army of the Potomac.

### THE FENIANS.

General O'Neill leaves here to-morrow to concentrate the Fenian forces for the expedition to Canada.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1870.

### EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the American Equal Rights Association, yesterday, Mr. Blackwell proposed its dissolution on the ground that the political distinctions of race are abolished and that arrangements had been made for Women's Suffrage. Wendell Phillips said the Association for the advocacy of the rights of women as a separate question. Parker Pillsbury and others opposed the substitute, which, instead of terminating its existence, transfers the books, records, &c., of the Society to the Equal Rights Women Suffrage Society. After an exciting discussion a vote was reached, and all present, except Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Phillips, voted for Pillsbury's substitute, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Union Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Theodore Tilton is President.

### BRO. SMYTHE RETIRES.

Rev. Charles B. Smythe preached his last sermon to-day, at the Eleventh street church. There was a large congregation present. Mr. Smythe said he only alluded to the matter to say that he felt satisfied with his own course, and would be pleased that those who caused his retirement from the pulpit would have no reason to deplore their own conduct after a dispassionate and prayerful review of their course. Mr. Smythe will take charge of an up-town church.

### THE TABLES TURNED.

A sequel to the case of Hamilton Woodruff, of Hoboken, acquitted of a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, appears to-day in a statement from him accusing Rev. Edward P. Gardner, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who was his prosecutor, with similar operations. The case will be brought before the Presbytery.

### SUED FOR BOUNTY MONEY.

J. M. Beard, Gen. Hatfield and other bounty agents have sued the city of Hoboken for the recovery of two hundred and fifty dollars each of a large number of volunteers enlisted to fill the quota in the late war. The defense is that fraud was practiced and the volunteers were not forthcoming.

### MEN AND WAR MATERIAL FOR CUBA.

An expedition of three hundred men all Cubans except five American officers, left here *en route* to Cuba early Saturday morning, as passengers on a steamer bound to San Domingo. They carried seven rifles, six large guns, uniforms, equipments, powder, &c.

### THE CHINA CABLE.

The projected China cable is to run via the Sandwich Islands, Midway Island and Yokahama to Shanghai, and its length, including an allowance of twenty per cent. for slack, will be 9,123 miles.

### THE REGISTRY.

One hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-two white and one thousand two hundred and fifteen colored voters registered for the General Conference of the M. E. Church which met at Chicago in May, 1868, appointed by it for the specific purpose expressed in the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners ordered by the General Conference to confer with the Commission from the African M. E. Church in America for a union of that body with our own, be also empowered to treat with similar Commissions from any other Methodist body that may desire like action, if, in our judgment, without great violence to construing the language of said resolution, be compatible with the usages established by that General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

And, Moreover, that if this distinguished Commission were fully clothed with authority with us for union, it is the judgment of this Conference that the true interests of the church of Christ require and demand the maintainance of our separate, distinct organization.

5th. That we tender to Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes and Rev. W. L. Harris, members of the Commission now present with us, our high regards as brethren in the Lord, and express our sincere desire that the day may soon come when the proper christian sentiment and fraternal relation between the two branches of Northern and Southern Methodists shall be permanently established.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A large amount unimportant business was transacted. Adjourned.

## LACROSSE.

**Steamboat War Eagle, Depot and Elevator Burned—the Result of a Kerosene Accident—Heavy Loss.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LACROSSE, WIS., May 15.—At 12:30 this A. M. a barrel of kerosene oil was leaking on board the steamer War Eagle and a man was trying to stop the leakage, when a boy passed along with a lantern. As he got opposite the keg he sene the b

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1870.


BONDS in Frankfort, firm.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¼.

AN effort will be made to improve Mr. COVODE's suggestion, and lay the pending tariff-bill on the table. The existing law is more favorable to American interests than anything yet conceded to us by the Committee of the Whole.

REPORTS from the Indian country are more favorable. The leading Sioux war-chiefs show a disposition to talk rather than to strike. The Big Horn expedition seems to threaten the only serious difficulty in the way of a pacific arrangement.

THE Secretary of the Treasury talks of reducing the public debt some fifteen millions this month. Everybody prayed for just this auspicious state of things last year, but some people seem to have changed their minds recently, and don't want the debt paid off, so long as that would cost anything to the tax-payers. We incline to think that a large majority of the people were in earnest last year, and that they are of precisely the same mind now, maugre the clamors of a few rings interested in keeping the public burthens undiminished.

OUR article of last week on the State Treasury, is supposed to imply that Mr. Mackey, the late State Treasurer, did not, as had been reported, turn over to his successor an entirely clean treasury. This is a mistake, as is evident from an examination of the record. Our article was simply intended to show that certain sums paid over to Mr. Mackey, when he took charge of the treasury, were in precisely the condition in which they were received from Mr. Kemble his predecessor, by Mr. Irwin upon his accession to the Treasurership—*Harrisburg Topic.*

—If Mr. Kemble went out of office short, and his successor did nothing, for one whole year, to recover from him the amount due to the Treasury, the blame for this neglect should be laid, in the absence of explanation, squarely at the doors of the Treasurer, the Governor and the Attorney General. But the Governor *did* instruct the law officer of the State, B. H. Brewster, to investigate the Kemble business,—which Brewster failed to do. That was one of the many good reasons for his retirement from the office. And then an efficient officer, Mr. Mackey, went into the Treasury and got the "shorts" settled up in full. This divides *all* the responsibility for the delay between Mr. Brewster and that accomplished scholar and novel financier who was then, and is now, Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

### THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee on Saturday, the 14th inst., it was decided that two conventions should be held on the 30th of August, with the primary elections on the Saturday preceding, the 27th. One Convention will select the Congressional and Legislative ticket, and to the other will fall the duty of the nominations for the local offices.

In fixing those dates, the Committee have wisely recognized the direction of public opinion, which was decidedly adverse to an earlier opening of the canvass. Candidates and the people will now find ample time to become acquainted with each other, and delegates will be the better prepared to select the best and more popular men. The tickets will still have some six weeks before the people—quite long enough for a situation which is wholly local, and where all the candidates are already personally known to the great body of the electors.

### MISS DIX.

On Friday evening there passed through this city, in a sleeping car, supported by cashions, an invalid lady, who has done more for humanity than this world can ever know—*more than any other woman living.* It is needless to say that quiet, noble sufferer was Miss DOROTHEA L. DIX. She was on her way to the East, having been detained in Columbus, Ohio, for several weeks from the effects of malaria, imbibed while traveling through some of the Southern States visiting and inspecting hospitals for the insane. In early life she devoted her great intellectual and moral energies to a grand philanthropic purpose, the amelioration of the condition of the insane, and her work has been well done. By her efforts "mad houses" and "bedlams" have been transformed into asylums and hospitals; and lunacy, which humanity shrank from with shuddering, has become *mental disease*, curable directly in the ratio of the duration of the symptoms. For the purpose of careful ministration and cure to this terrible form of malady, through her direct agency and persevering efforts, hospitals for the insane, with every facility and convenience that science and experience could suggest, have been established in nearly every State of this Union. "Mind diseased" is better cared for in the United States than elsewhere; and for this glorious attainment we are indebted to our noble countrywoman, Miss DIX. We pray that her health may be restored, for the world cannot yet afford to let her depart.

### THE THREE PROTHONOTARIES.

The period is at hand for the regular appointment of the prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There are three of these officers, one for each district. The present incumbents are all Democrats, and all of them have been conspicuously successful in rendering themselves obnoxious, for their political partizanship, to a majority of the people. Indeed the record in that regard of one of them, Snowden, at Philadelphia, has richly earned a public censure not limited by the State boundaries. In this Western district the officer has discharged his duties as competently as many Republicans would have done, and not more so. He has held that lucrative post for at least nine years—and, strange as it may seem, appears confident of still retaining it. But we think better of Mr. Keenan's good sense. He is himself too active, bitter and shrewd a partizan not to understand that the people of the Commonwealth gave, last October, a very clear expression of their desire that the judicial service should be in all particulars committed to Republican hands. We thus reformed the bench for the express purpose of redeeming our highest tribunal of justice from any shadow of suspicion of its continued prostitution to merely partizan influences. Moreover, the friends of the present incumbent must be aware that, in a political sense, he has succeeded in making himself peculiarly unpopular with a majority of the bar and the people. Yet more, they, his friends, are all Democrats, and adhere to the Democratic dogma of rotation in office.

We express them, the unanimous sentiment of a majority of the people of the district, that it is time for him to retire. If a Democrat *must* have it, let the Judges appoint some other man from that party, but, if the recent votes of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania mean anything at all, they signify clearly that this important official trust should be confided to some officer in sympathy therewith.

This is not at all a question to be governed by personal predilections. There are plenty of gentlemen who will equally well fill the post, and some of them may be Republicans. We have no doubt, therefore, that our Supreme Bench, with which those appointments rest, will approach their obnoxious duty in the premises with a sense of all the responsibilities which a clear majority of the people have imposed upon their choice. And it is clear that this majority could never be reconciled to a re-appointment of either Messrs. Keenan or Snowden.

### OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas Irwin departed this life at his residence in Allegheny, on last Saturday afternoon. His death, although not sudden or unexpected, cast a gloom of sadness over these communities, as the deceased was universally beloved, respected and admired. Judge Irwin was born in Philadelphia, on the 22d day of February, 1784. His father, Col. Matthew Irwin, was a distinguished soldier in the revolutionary war and was one of a few Philadelphia patriots of that trying period who brought relief and comfort to the famishing army at Valley Forge, and prevented their utter demoralization by affording opportune pecuniary aid, he alone subscribing £5,000 to the cause. The mother of the deceased was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose grandfather, John Mifflin, came with William Penn to this country, settling in New Castle, Delaware, in 1682. The Mifflins were known as the "fighting Quakers," from the active part they took in the revolutionary war, and one of them rose to the distinction of Brigadier General in the Continental army and was elected as the first Governor of this Commonwealth under the Constitution of 1790.

Judge Irwin received a fair education in Franklin College, at Lancaster, quitting at the age of nineteen to help support his mother, who, with six small children, was left a widow in straightened circumstances, the father having involved himself before death by a series of heavy endorsements. In 1804 he became editor of the Philadelphia *Repository*, a weekly paper. In 1808 he commenced the practice of law, and, in search of a more encouraging field, he left for Louisiana. He was subsequently appointed by President Madison to a position in the Indian Department established at Natchitoches, where he soon obtained the position of Judge Advocate of the parish. Ill health rendered his return to Pennsylvania advisable, and in 1811 he came to Uniontown, Fayette county, where he resumed the practice of law. He was married in 1812 to Miss Walker, a lady of that place, and one of great worth, beauty and accomplishments. The marriage was an unusually happy one, and the venerable lady, the bride of nearly sixty years ago, survives her husband, and we feel sure is as charming and loveable in her declining years of life as she was when led to the altar by the youthful husband in the early part of the century. In 1824 Judge Irwin was elected to a seat in the State Legislature and was returned in 1826. He took an active and leading part in all the prominent measures of the two sessions during his membership and retired with a high reputation and the esteem and confidence of his constituents.

In 1828 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in December, 1829. On the resignation of Judge Wilkins to accept a seat in the United States Senate, President Jackson appointed the deceased to succeed him as District Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He discharged the duties of that high office with marked ability and fidelity. He was regarded as an eminent jurist, and some of his opinions, especially that bearing on the Fugitive Slave law, delivered in 1851, obtained for him national reputation. In 1859 he resigned the ermine robes and retired to private life. He never mixed in the warfare of politics, was unobtrusive with his views, and never courted popularity. In private, as well as public life, he sustained a high reputation, and through the four score and six years which he lived, preserved an unblemished record as a citizen, lawyer and Christian.

### A WORK WELL DONE.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention, having completed its work, has been dissolved. The new instrument, which will be submitted to a popular vote on the 2nd of July, providing for an election of Judges on the same day, is printed in full in a Chicago paper. The articles on railroads, warehouses and counties, and the sections relating to the Illinois Central railroad, the removal of county seats, minority representation and municipal subscriptions to railroads will be submitted separately. As a whole, this code of fundamental law is regarded as a great improvement upon the present constitution.

Art. 2, Sec. 22 prohibits special legislation, thus:

The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that it to say: For—

Granting divorces;
Changing the names of persons or place;
Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;
Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
Locating or changing county seats;
Regulating county and township affairs;
Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables;
Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
Providing for the election of members of the Board of Supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
Summoning and empannelling grand or petit juries;
Providing for the management of common schools;
Regulating the rate of interest on money;
The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
The protection of game or fish;
Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the terms for which said officers are elected or appointed;
Changing the law of descent;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;
In all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Members of the Legislature are to take a qualifying oath as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promises in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, for any other official act."

The principle of minority representation is embodied in the following section:

The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three Representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial district at the general election in the year A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

In all prosecutions for libel, whether civil or criminal, "the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense." The "fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken." No person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, or of defalcation in the public monies, shall be eligible to office. All bills before the Legislature must be read in each House on three separate days, and the yeas and nays on their passage shall be entered on the journals. No power is given to suspend this rule. The State shall not lend its aid directly or by credit to any public or private corporation or individual. The Governor has the veto power. No extra compensations shall be allowed to public officers after service rendered. The Governor has power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons. The Supreme Court consists of seven judges. Three judges are provided for the Chicago circuit, one of whom must be chosen by the minority.

The suffrage is given to every citizen of the United States over 21 years, a resident of the State for a year, of the county ninety days and of the district thirty days. A thorough and efficient system of free schools is provided for, and no appropriation shall be made, by any authority, State or local:—

In aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation to any church or for any sectarian purpose.

No teacher or school officer shall be interested in the sale of any book, apparatus or furniture used in his school.

No county shall assess taxes exceeding 75 cents on the $100 valuation, except for the payment of already existing indebtedness, when authorized by a direct popular vote. No county or municipal authorities shall incur debts exceeding in the aggregate five per cent. on the value of the taxable property.

No new county shall be formed of less than four hundred square miles in area, or reducing any old county below that limit, nor without the consent of a popular majority of a majority of the whole number of votes in each county contributing to the new territory. Nor shall a county seat be removed without the consent of a majority of the people.

No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

In all elections for directors or managers of corporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors, multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected by any other manner.

Every bank stockholder shall be responsible for liabilities in the amount of his stock and as much more.

A separate article prohibits the consolidation of railroads with parallel or competing lines. All railroads to be free public highways, under proper legal regulations. No railway stock account shall be "watered" fictitiously. The right of eminent domain to operate as well against corporations as individuals. Unjust discriminations and extortions in railway tariffs may be corrected by the Legislature.

The following clause contemplates a judicious limitation upon the existing laws:

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided*, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

There can be little question, judging as well from the intrinsic merits of the instrument as from the favorable opinion of the Illinois press, that this excellent Constitution will be adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

### THE KERR SCANDAL.

The New Castle *Courant* states the substance of the current imputations against Senator James Kerr, of that district, and remarks:

It is a public scandal, and as the constituents of Mr. Kerr, the people of Lawrence county have a right to an explanation, and we think will demand it. Mr. Kerr should have the matter investigated—probed to the bottom, and his own integrity and honor, as well as the honor of his constituency, vindicated, or he should resign his seat. We shall be glad to afford him all the facilities in our power to bring the offender to justice, if he has been villainously abused by men who seek to rob him of a character which should be worth more than tens of thousands of dollars, and will see that every voter in Lawrence county is made aware of his innocence when it is established. It is not vague rumor in inuendo. It is a bold charge, and names are published. The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* uses the following language at the close of the article: "If they desire an investigating committee next winter, we shall be glad to give them all the particulars of this and more of the same sort."

We trust Mr. Kerr will have the matter thoroughly investigated, his own good name redeemed from reproach, and the miscreant who started so vile a slander made an example of.

Since the above was written we have had a conversation with Mr. Kerr, and he denies that there is any truth in the story.

—By all means, let the public hear from Mr. Kerr. His simple "denials" in private conversation do not meet the situation.

### WELL SAID.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* remarks:

We have no doubt that the simple, artless narrative of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson presents the naked truth. It has such elements of truth in it as to command the assent of the most unwilling. The story of the sufferings and wrongs touches the hardest heart. The public will never believe her to have been guilty of crime, and, as it rejects the imputation of her conduct in contracting a matrimonial engagement before she had obtained a divorce, those only are authorized to produce a harsh judgment who have passed through similar trials without deviation from the lines of strict propriety. The wrath of God nor man required this woman to waste her life in slavish bondage to a man of unrestrained violence of passions, aggravated by habitual intoxication—leading a burdensome life to possibly a tragical end.

Mr. Richardson's conduct towards the lady, although exceedingly important, was prompted by a noble generosity, as far removed from crime as virtue is from guilt.

The shameless attacks made on Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Sinclair, Horace Greeley and every person who had in any way assisted or befriended a most unhappy woman struggling to earn a subsistence for herself and children, characterize the trial as disgraceful to the administration of justice. The most honorable conduct and praiseworthy sympathy were forced into evidence of conspiracy to separate a man and wife, in a way to gratify the most devilish malignity. The trial will be memorable, as showing how much individual wrong may be perpetrated in the administration of New York justice.

The Carlisle *Herald* joins in the unanimous voice of the Republican press of the Commonwealth, as follows:

A number of our Republican counties are about calling their county conventions, to nominate members of the Legislature and county officers. We advise them, most earnestly, not to renominate any man who voted last winter for the Omnibus Railroad bill. If a majority of those gentlemen get back again to the Legislature, there will not be much left of the Republican party after next winter. Let all gentlemen of that stripe remain at home.

### OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* has an article on the condition of the working classes in Europe and America, in which it says that although in this country there is much misery and want among the laboring people, yet on the whole their condition is satisfactory, and contrasted with that of the European laborer, an enviable one.

In England the workmen see nothing in the condition of their class in Spain, in Russia, or indeed in any part of the world to attract them from home, excepting in these United States, which is their true Eldorado, where strong hands are sure to find work and industry and endurance meet with their reward, for in no other land in the world can skilled workmen earn an average of 2½ to 2¾ dollars per common laborer $1.87 per day. And this favorable condition of affairs our free traders will now change and press down to the European level. No wonder that the masses rise up against the Free Trade teachings.

In regard to the Crawford county system and the complaints against it, it says that up to this time no political system has been discovered which is altogether perfect, and the main thing always remains that the people shall understand how to make proper use of it.

The *Volksblatt* discusses the recent attempt at revolution in Paris, and says that Paris is antagonistic to Louis Napoleon and imperialism, and contains enough explosive material for a revolution to break out at any minute if Napoleon were not cleverer than all of his predecessors. He knows what he wants, and stops at no means that will effect the desired end. He would blow up all Paris to maintain his dominion over France, but he at the same time takes care not to invite revolution. So he will hold the revolutionary Capital with a tight rein until one day he closes his eyes, or the Bourgeoisie lose their fear of the "red ghost" or the army deserts him, or all together.

Upon the "luxury of funerals," it says "the extravagance attending funerals here has reached such a hight that an appeal for a return to simplicity is in more than one sense a duty. The attempt to display pomp and magnificence on the last journey here, where it is so out of place, demands from those of moderate means pecuniary sacrifices, burdens the survivors of impecunious people, and has no sense in it. A simple funeral—with no unnecessary show—is certainly the most respectable way in which one can bring his beloved dead to their last resting places.

The *Republikaner* contains some excellent selections.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

### The Tariff on Iron and Steel.

The following table shows the present condition of the Tariff bill pending in Congress with reference to the duties on iron and steel. The present rates of duty are given in one column, and in another the rates proposed by the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole. The items marked * having been ordered to be stricken out of the bill by the Committee of the Whole, this action, if sustained by the House and the Senate, will leave the duties on those items the same as they are now in the existing Tariff, and we therefore insert the present rate of duty in the columns of "proposed" duties. The tariff on iron and steel is of great interest to Pennsylvania, and this table shows at a glance the present and proposed rates on these important articles. This table includes such articles and duties only as are proposed to be changed in any way; the duties on all articles of iron and steel not named in the table remain as specified in the existing laws. It must be remembered, however, that all these items have to pass another vote, when the tariff bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House itself, whilst the fate of the entire bill is also problematical:

| ARTICLES. | PRESENT DUTY. | DUTY PROPOSED BY THE HOUSE, IN COMMITTEE. |
|---|---|---|
| IRON. | | |
| Pig, | $9 per ton. | $5 per ton. |
| Pig, cast, | $8 per ton. | $5 per ton. |
| Scrap, wrought | $8 per ton. | $8 per ton. |
| Slabs, Blooms, Loops, | 1 to 1¼c per lb. | $18 per ton. |
| Ends, Clippings &c., | 1 to 1¼c per lb. | $11 per ton. |
| Bars, rolled or hammered, between, 1½ and 4 in. wide and ¾ and 2 in. thick. | 1 to 1¼c per lb. | $20 per ton. |
| Do., less than 1½ or more than 4 in. wide; between ¾ and ¼inchs thick; or over 2 in. thick. | 1 to 1¼c per lb. | $22 40 per ton. |
| Rods, less than 5-16 inch in diameter, or square. | 1¼c per lb. | 1¼c per lb. |
| Do., over 5-16 inch. | 1¼c per lb. | 1¼c per lb. |
| Oval, half-oval, and half-round less than 5-16 in. | 1¼c per lb. | 1¼c per lb. |
| Do., over 5-16 inch. | 1¼c per lb. | 1¼c per lb. |
| Flat hoop, band &c., between Nos. 8 and 14. | 1¼c per lb. | 1¼c per lb.* |
| Do., thinner than No. 14. | 1¼ to 1¾c per lb. | 1¼ to 1¾c p lb.* |
| Sheets or Plates, not glazed or polished. | 1¾ to 1¾c pr lb. | 1¾ to 1¾c pr lb. |
| Hoops and Cotton Ties. | 1¾c per lb. | 1¾c per lb. |
| Rolled or Hammered Angle Iron. | 1¾c per lb., or 45 per cent. | 1¾c per lb. |
| Railway Splice Bars, &c. | 2c per lb., or 30 per cent. | 1¾c per lb. |
| Railway chairs | 2c per lb., or 45 per cent. | 2c per lb. |
| Frogs, &c., | | |
| Railroad Iron, made to pattern and fitted to be laid down. | 70c. per 100 lbs. | 90c. per 100 lbs. |
| Wire, not less than No. 16. | 2c per lb. and 15 per cent. | 2c per lb and 15 per cent. |
| Wire between Nos. 16 and 25. | 3½c per lb. and 15 per cent. | 4c per lb and 15 per cent. |
| Wires less than No. 25. | 3½c pr lb. and 15 per cent. | 4c per lb and 15 per cent. |
| Wire, if covered with silk, cotton or wool. | 7 to 8½c pr lb. and 15 pr ct. | 8c per lb in addition to the above rates. |
| Wire rope of iron or steel, made of wire not less than No. 16. | 35 per cent. | 3½c pr lb and 20 per cent. |
| Wire between Nos. 16 and 25. | 35 per cent. | 4c per lb and 20 per cent. |
| Wire less than No. 25. | 35 per cent. | 4c per lb and 20 per cent. |
| Wire Cloth. | 35 per cent. | 2c per sq. foot and 35 per ct. |
| Do., if painted or printed. | 35 per cent. | 4c per sq. foot and 35 per ct. |
| Spiral furniture springs. | 2c per lb., and 15 per cent. | 3c per lb. |
| Telegraph wire cables. | According to materials. | 40 per cent. |
| Hair pins. | 35 per cent. | 50 per cent. |
| Machine cards, clothing and hand cards. | 35 per cent. | 50 per cent. |
| Iron not otherwise provided for. | 35 per cent. | 10 per lb. |
| Chains made of rods not less than ¾ inch. | 2½c. per lb. | 2½c per lb. * |
| Chains between ¾ inch and No. 9 wire. | 3 cents per lb. | 3c per lb.* |
| Chains less than No. 9 wire. | 35 per cent. | 35 per cent.* |
| Wrought washers, nuts, bolts, &c., | 2c per lb. | 30 per lb. |
| Wrought hinges weighing not over 2 lb. per doz. pair. | 35 per cent. | 60 per c. |
| Wrought welded pipes, tubes, flues, &c., | 2½ to 3½c per lb. | 2c per lb. |
| Tinned, galvanized, zinc coated, &c., | 2½c per lb or 25 per cent. | 2½c per lb, or 25 per cent.* |
| Horse & mule shoes, | 35 per cent. | 35 per cent.* |
| Screws of iron or any other metal, | 35 per cent. | 35 per cent.* |
| Cast vessels, and irons, stoves, &c., | 1½c. per lb. | 1½c. per lb.* |
| Glazed, tinned, or wrought iron, hollow-ware, or enamel'd ware. | 3½c. per lb. | 3½c. per lb.* |
| Cast steam-gas or wat'r pipe | 1½c. per lb. | 1½c. per lb.* |
| Other castings, | 30 per cent. | 30 per cent.* |
| STEEL. | | |
| Cast and other kinds, in ingots, bloom, billets, &c., | 45 per cent. | 2½c. per lb. |
| All kinds cast, cut, rolled or hammered to pattern, not otherwise | 2½ to 3c per lb. | 3½c. per lb. |
| Railway bars, | | |
| all steel, | 45 per cent. | 2c. per lb. |
| Do., part steel, | 45 per cent. | 1½c. per lb. |
| Bessemer rails, | 45 per cent. | $36 per ton. |
| Wire, not less than No. 15, | 2½c. per lb. and 20 per cent. | 2½c. per lb. and 20 per cent. |
| Wire, less than No. 15, | 3c. per lb. and 20 per cent. | 3c. per lb. and 20 per cent. |
| Wire, if covered with silk or cotton, | 7 to 8½c. per lb. and 15 per cent. | 25 per cent. in addition to above rates. |
| Railway frogs, &c., | 45 per cent. | 2½c. per lb. |
| Car wheels, | 45 per cent. | 3c. per lb. |
| Blooms for car or locomotive tires, rolled or hammered to pattern, | 45 per cent. | 2½c. per lb. |
| Carriage, car, locomotive and other springs, | 45 per cent. | 5c. per lb. |
| Crinoline, Corset and Hat Wire, if covered with textile material or not, | 45 per cent. | 9c. per lb. and 10 per cent. |

THE Ways and Means Committee is making all possible haste to get the internal revenue bill in shape to report it to the House. They are holding meetings every morning, and in the evening also, when the House is not in session. It is understood that a majority of the committee will sustain the Secretary of the Treasury in opposing a reduction of the taxes beyond thirty millions at this session. It is held that this is as much as the revenues of the country can stand before the debt is funded, or while it is being funded. The tax bill, as revised by the Committee, will reduce the amount to be collected at least thirty-five millions, without reducing the percentage to be collected on incomes over two thousand dollars per annum.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs had before them Cyrus W. Fields, who was interrogated as to the importance of the proposed line of cable from San Francisco to Japan, via the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Fields now asks that, instead of a gift of land being granted in aid of the enterprise, he be allowed a subsidy of five hundred thousand dollars per annum for a term of years.

THE Ways and Means Committee have completed their Tax bill, with the exception of the provisions for re-enacting the Income tax. The Committee are disposed to make it 5 per cent. on all over $1500 per annum, but do not indicate any disposition to drop it altogether. The Committee will, probably, repeal the taxes on a sufficient number of articles to reduce the internal taxation about forty millions. They decided to sit Saturday and Sunday, in order to finish the Tax and Funding bills, and have them ready to report early this week, and General Schenck Friday announced his purpose to do so.

THE new bounty bill, passed by the House early in February, was favorably reported in the Senate. It gives the same bounty to the heirs of soldiers who enlisted for one year and died or were killed in service as is now given to two year soldiers. It also repeals the limitation in the the act of 1869 as to time for filing claims, and says they may be presented at any time. It further gives one hundred dollars bounty to all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th, 1861, and July 22d, 1861, who were honorably discharged or mustered out.


### PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

### THRICE ARMED.

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaints all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredient. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are subject to irregularities, and the fluids liable to become vitiated, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as an alterative, corrective and invigorant. In all districts where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
DECORATED AND PLAIN
Marble and Slate
MANTLES.
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Marbleized Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., marbleized from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. WALLACE.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO."
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7-w6l

To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10-w73

WELCOME
HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.
Farmers, look to your interest and buy none but the Welcome Steel Tooth Wheel Rake. It is the simplest in its construction and best in use; examine it before you buy any other; sold as low as the common rakes and can be worked by a child 7 or 8 years old; it is self-operating. The horse does nearly all the work and it can be run backward without danger to rake or driver, an advantage in no other rake. Manufactured in Columbiana, Ohio, and sold there, wholesale or retail, or at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

FISH, FISH.
Fresh Lake Herring;
White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sized pkgs;
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish; at
WATT, LANG & CO.'S,
No. 172 and 174 Wood St.
fe8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECI
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Feder
A Large Assortment of the Latest Novel'ties
IN
LADIES'
HATS AND BONNETS,
Misses' and Children's Hats.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Ribbons and Flowers.
KID AND LISLE THREAD
GLOVES.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Fancy Bows.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' and Misses Fancy Hose.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Socks.
Men's Summer Underwear.
Men's Fancy Bows and Neck Ties.
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh12
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents. Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh13
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my14-w6
Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
M. SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS.
Black Silk Basques,
BLACK SILK SACQUES.
Silk Poplin Dresses,
CHENE MIXED WASH POPLINS
Alpaca Poplins,
ALL COLORS.
At 25c., Double Width Poplins—very cheap.
At 6½c., Good Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 37½c., 50c. and 62½c. Black Alpacas—very great bargains.
At 12½c., New Style Delaines.
At 22c., yard-wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good.
At 12½c., Heavy Sheeting.
At 12½c., Kentucky Jeans—a decided bargain.
LACE CURTAINS,
Striped and Figured
CURTAIN DAMASKS.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
TABLE LINENS,
AT
Very Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
7 Per Cent. Gold Loan,
(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
OF THE
BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS &
MINNESOTA R. R. CO'S
First Mortgage
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE.
At 90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
The greater part of the road is already completed and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.
We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
U. S. Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in Gold, and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 65 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINE W

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 14, 1870.

The cotton movement for the week shows a great decline in receipts, which were at all ports 38,286 bales; exports were heavy, amounting to 54,504 bales. Stocks are declining, and the general trade of the city has been irregular during the week. Business in produce on a moderate scale; fluctuations have not been important, except in few articles under the influence of speculation, such as cotton, pork, whisky, petroleum, naval stores and hops.

Money easy at 6@5 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 8 per cent. The bank statement is favorable; the banks hold over $28,000,000 above the legal reserve; Loans $278,383,314, increase $4,130,843; specie $22,453,000, increase $954,000; circulation $21,781,080, decrease $150,961; deposits $222,142,319, increase $5,080,101; legal tenders $61,367,000, decrease $18,380,080.

Sub-Treasury receipts, $2,750,319 for customs, and disbursed $2,253,221 for coin interest.

Sterling quiet at 9⅞@9¾ per cent.

Gold steady, and opened 110¾, touched 111¼, and closed at 111⅛@111¾.

Carrying rates 5@5½ per cent.

The clearances were $87,000,000; exports for to-day, $560,867, and for week $801,127.

Governments strong; coupons of '81, Ext'd, do. '62, 12¾@12⅝; do. '64, 11¾@11⅝; do. '65, 11¾ 12; do. new, 11¾@11⅝; do. '65, 11¾@11⅝; do. '67, 11¾@11⅝; do. '68, 11⅝@11⅝; 10-40's, 88⅝; currency 6's, 12¾@12⅝.

State bonds firm; Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 70¾; new, 56½; old North Carolinas, 48¾; new, 29¾; South Carolinas unsettled.

Stocks weak and unsettled. Vanderbilt has informed the Stock Exchange that the Harlem Company will, on the 16th of June, issue 20,000 new shares of stock, at par, for the expense of a new passenger depot. Canton, 73; Cumberland, 42¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾; Quicksilver, 18¾; Quicksilver pref'd., 47¾; Hartford and Erie 5½; Adams Express, 65½; Wells, 14½; American, 42; United States, 36½; do. pref'd, 54; New York Central, 101; Scrip, 96¾; Erie, 23⅝; do. pref'd., 50 asked; Harlem 144; do. pref'd., 146; Reading, 100¾@101; Michigan Central, 126; Lake Shore, 98¾; Illinois Central 132½; Pittsburgh, 106; North Western, 79¾; do. pref'd., 89¾; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 66¼; do. pref'd., 81¼; Wabash, 56½; do. pref'd., 73; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 36; do. pref'd., 70; Chicago and Alton, 113¾; do. pref'd., 114½; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¼; Dubuque, 104; St. Joseph 110½; Burlington and Quincy, 156; Iron Mountain, 45½.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 3; Franklin, 2; Hecla, 80; Quincy 182½.

Imports for the week: Dry Goods, $4,433,476; General Merchandise, $1,598,817.

Sub-treasury balance: Gold $76,448,853; Currency $3,384,672. General balance $82,084,407.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 14, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | American | |
| Silver | 108 | Western Union. | 101¼ |
| 1881 Bonds | 113¾ | N. Y. Central | 101¾ |
| 5-20 Bonds 1862 | 112 | Reading | 100⅞ |
| 5-20 Bonds 1864 | 111⅝ | P. Ft. W. & C | 94 |
| 5-20 Bonds 1865 | 111⅝ | Ohio & Miss. | 37¼ |
| Consols 1865 | 113⅝ | Mich. Southern | 98¾ |
| 5-20 Bonds 1867 | 114 | Cleveland & P | 109¾ |
| 5-20 Bonds 1868 | 114 | C. R. I. & P. | 98⅝ |
| 10-40 | 108 | Chicago & N. W | 79⅝ |
| Adams Express | 66¾ | C. & N. W. Pref. | 89¾ |
| Merchants' U. Ex. | 43½ | Erie. | |

| | Large. | Small. |
|---|---|---|
| London Exchange per pound | 9.62 | 9.55 |
| Paris Exchange per Franc | 5.20 | 5.25 |
| Berlin Exchange per Thaler | 73 | 74 |
| Frankfort Exchange per Florin | 40 | 40¾ |
| Central Pacific R. R. Bonds | 92 | 93 |
| Union P. R. L. Bonds | 84 | 86 |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865 | 113⅞ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 17 | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867 | 114⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20 1862 | 12¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868 | 114⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20 1864 | 11⅞ | U. P. R. R. | 97⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20 1865 | 11¾ | C. P. R. R. | 92⅝ |
| U. S. 10-40 | 8 | Cy. Pacifics | 12⅜ |

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 14, 1870.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The oil market has undergone more changes this week than during any preceding week this year, though what is still more remarkable, is the fact that there has been little or no excitement. During the early part of the week the market was remarkably stiff, refined for May selling up to 28¾, and dealers were sanguine that it would go to 30c; subsequently, however, the monthly report in regard to the production made its appearance, showing a large increase in April as compared with March, and, as might be expected, the market toned down immediately, and the advance established during the early part of the week was almost entirely lost. Crude dropped a full cent, and even at this reduction, the demand is by no means urgent, as buyers generally predict a still further decline. To-day the feeling appeared to be somewhat better, though prices are not quotably higher, yet there did not appear to be the same disposition to sell; the market is very sensitive and unsettled, and it is not likely that business will improve much until confidence has been somewhat restored. Thus far this year the oil trade here has been unusually free of speculation, and while, as we have already noted, prices have fluctuated considerably this week there were good and legitimate causes for these fluctuations—it was not the result of manipulation, as was frequently the case in 1869. The inquiry for refined comes almost entirely from exporters, and the demand is restricted mainly to the near months, and, consequently, there are comparatively few sales of "lines." Last year selling long lines and a good many of them was a very popular, but so far this year there has been very little of this kind of business done.

Receipts Crude this week, 17,961 bbls; last week, 21,439; January 1st to date, 349,961; same time last year 242,471. Exports of refined this week, 16,256; last week, 15,015; from January 1st to date, 174,958; same time last year, 128,304. Sales this week, 40,900 bbls crude; 24,500 bbls refined; last week, 21,500 bbls crude; 6,300 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

As already introduced, appeared to be a shade stronger, though not quotably higher—no sales reported. May or seller 60 days, quoted at 12; buyer June or July 12¾ bid; July to December, 13; and buyer all year 14¾.

REFINED.

Also, was reported a shade firmer to-day, though without important change in prices, and very quiet. Sale 1,000 bbls, flat July at 27⅝; 1,000 1st half same month, at 27⅞; and 1,000 each June and July at 27½. May quoted 28@27, June to August, 27 bid; July to December 28; August to December, 28¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Johnson & P 53, on account Thos Chess; H W C Tweddle 80, on account Thos Chess; J Wilkins 320, on account Phila and Boston Pet Co; Tarentum Oil Works 240, on account P Hutchinson; Fisher Bro 360, on account L W Young; Jas Wilkins 160, on account A S Pearson; Penn Oil Works 80, on account J B Barbour.

Total ..... 1,593 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

National Refining Co., 210 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 318 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 350 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 100 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. W. Alexander, 250 bbls ref. oil to A. R. McHenry, Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 250 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,893 bbls

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.10@1.11 for No. 2, and $1.12@1.13 for No. 1 red. Corn easier, with sales at $1@1.06. Oats steady at 56@58c. Whisky dull at $1.07@1.08 for old; $1.05@1.06 for new, and patent made offered at $1.06. Mess pork firm, and held at $30@30.25. There is an active demand for bulk meats, closing at 12c for shoulders, 14¾@15@15c for sides, and but little offered. Bacon is in good demand; shoulders sold at 13c, sides 16¾@17c. Sugar cured hams are held at 18¾@19c, and are in good demand. Lard is held at 16½c. Butter dull at 28@30c for fresh. Eggs in demand at 15c. Linseed oil is in fair jobbing demand at $1.05. Lard oil quiet and unchanged. Cheese 13@15c. Gold 104. Sterling steady at par buying. Money market easy.

### Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Market inactive, yet there is no important change in staple goods apart from passe styles of Merrimac fancy and chintz prints and Hamilton prints, which are offered in small quantities at reduced prices, while new styles are firm at old rates. Brown drills depressed and unsettled. Heavy brown sheetings firm at 14@15c for best southern and eastern.

## PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 14, 1870.

Business continues rather slow, but this is nearly always the case at this season of the year, and, notwithstanding there has been and is still considerable growing and complaining, we believe that trade generally has been up to the usual standard this spring. It is true, there has been no speculating, and the operations in nearly all of the leading articles have been of consumptive and legitimate character but, after all, there has been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, the shipments of Pittsburgh manufacturers, both west and south, have been heavy, both by rail and river, and our iron men have succeeded in reclaiming a good deal of the trade lost during the "stops" and "strikes" of 1867. As remarked, the other day, these is not so much complaint in regard to the volume of business, but there is a good deal of complaint, and with good reason, too, about small margins; the competition in many branches of business is so strong, that goods are sometimes sold at cost or a very small advance thereon. No objections is made to an honorable competition, it is all right, and should be encouraged, as, according to the old adage, "it is the life of trade," but not unfrequently very mean measures are resorted to in order to "one horse" with a view of catching the customer of another.

ASHES—Firmer in the east but unchanged here. Unsoun Soda, 6 refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged and the season is rapidly drawing to a close. We continue to quote at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and as none is expected, the market is very dull and prices drooping. We now quote at 20@25 for good to strictly prime fresh rolls.

BEANS—Dull and we reduce our quotations to $1.70@1.75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged, 13@16 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged; dealers are not anxious to run off their old stock, and the new is scarcely in marketable condition. New Ohio Goshen is quoted at 15@16, and New York factory at 14.

CARBON OIL—In a jobbing way may be quoted at 25@28, and in small lots at 25@30. Demand limited.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 90@$1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12@13 and pitted Cherries, 20@23.

EGGS—Remain in good demand, and we can report sales at 14@15, mostly at 14 cts.

FLOUR—The market is firm with a steady local demand, but the arrivals are increasing and the supply is fully up to the home trade. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.50@7.00 for superfine; $7.25@7.75 for winter wheat, and $7@7.75 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5½.

GRAIN—The local grocery trade appears to be shacking off somewhat though this is usually the case at this season of the year. In prices we find no change to note, but the feeling, particularly in Sugars and Coffees, is not so strong.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue light, and with a good milling demand the market is firm, though prices are unchanged; sales of 1,000 bushels at $1.25@1.30 for white. Oats stronger and higher; and strange as it may seem, round lots are worth as much, if not more, than small lots will bring in store. Sales of 1,000 bushels to-day at 53@54 for sacked. We doubt if any more could be realized for a wagon load. Corn, also, is firm and scarce and tending upward; sales to-day, store sales, we continue to quote at 85 to 87 for ear and 90 to 93 for shelled. Rye is firmer but not quotably higher; sales of 500 bushels, though we did hear of one cash buyer offering $1. 10 Barley there is little or nothing doing.

HAY—Continues very dull with offerings somewhat in excess of the demand, but prices are nominally unchanged; $14@20.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1.30@1.33, and No. 2, 90.

POTATOES—Continue exceedingly dull, and we can report no sales. The receipts are considerably in excess of the demand. We continue to quote at 35@40 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and bacon prices remain unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured do, 14@14½; Ribbed Sides, 16½; Short Ribbed do, 15½; Clear, 16½; Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾@19¾; Canvassed do, 19¾@20; Lard, in tierces, 17@17½; in kegs, 18¾@18¾. Mess pork, $29@29.50.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or Timothy Seeds as the season is virtually over. Flax seed is in steady demand at $2.15, and a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### New York.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1,100 bales; middlings 22¾@22⅞; sales 1,500 bales, receipts 1,425, exports to Great Britain 1,957, stock 130,896.

#### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 14.—45 pkgs lard, 15 bbls lard oil, 5 pkgs [illegible]; Co; 30 bales 5 pkgs, Seward & Emerson; 5 pkgs candles, J J Lawrence; 9 bales broom corn, W L Hubbard; 5 pkgs brandy, J S Finch & Co; 20 bf bbls fish, Smith & Hall; 50 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1 pkg tobacco, Dilworth, Bell & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 100 do do, owner; 200 do do, Schomaker & Langenheim; 400 do do, owner; 1,000 bbls whisky, McGrew & Co; 15 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 65 oil bbls, Johnston & Pc; 5 bxs butter, Steel Bro; 110 bbls s board, R Matchett & Co; 220 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 20 bbl fish, Wm Marquet; 11 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 231 sks oats, Schnelbach & Heyl; 47 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 50 doz nails, Dilworth, Bell & Co; 100 bbls flour, 30 bxs cheese, N J Rhoden; 98 bxs w glass, C Thunsen & Sons; 5 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 20 bxs cheese, Wood Worth & D; 130 half bbls herring, S A Stevenson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 14.—2 cars ore, Dilworth, P A Co; 2 do blooms, Singer, Nimick & Co; 1 do Union Iron Mills; 2 do pig metal, Chess, Smyth & Co; 1 do do, Moorhead & Co; 1 bx medicine, A S Kaufman & Co; 1 do do, Dr Kidd; 1 do do,

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## HOME NEWS.

**The Pic Nic** season opens to-day.

**Hague** won't poison dogs this summer.

**Yesterday** was the warmest day of the season.

**Reading** by moon light can be accomplished these evenings.

**Captain Reed** has but four lodgers in the tombs this morning.

**Mr. William Henderson**, lessee of the Opera House, is in the city. He looks hale and hearty.

**Mayor Callow**, Saturday morning, fined Thomas Burns five dollars for fast driving over the Allegheny Suspension Bridge.

**Rev. D. L. Mayer**, the new Rabbi of the congregation Radef-Sholem, delivered his salutatory sermon Saturday morning in the synagogue on Eighth street.

**The Pittsburgh Zouave Drum Corps**, Mr. S. J. Heflick Drum Major, will make their debut on "decoration day." It is said this is the best Drum Corps in the city.

**Saturday morning** about thirty of the pigeons which have taken quarters at City Hall, Allegheny, were shot. Every other means of clearing away the nuisance has failed.

**The Clark** breach of promise case will come up this morning in the Allegheny Presbytery, which meets in the Second U. P. church, corner of Stockton avenue and Sandusky street, at eleven o'clock.

**Thirty Days**.—Peter Saddler was before Mayor Callow yesterday, and the result of his visit was transportation to the county work house and permission to remain at that institution for thirty days.

**Assault and Battery**.—James Fox made information before Alderman Nichols Saturday, charging Charles Luce with assault and battery. He alleges that Charles knocked him down. Warrant issued.

**John Robinson** stated in Cincinnati that he would have remained at the work house only he didn't like the Superintendent, and got a chance to take a walk. He has taken a total abstinence pledge. Will he keep it?

**Larceny**.—John Gallaher, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, it is alleged, stole a pair of boots from David Whitford, who boarded in the same house and roomed with him. John is missing, and so are the boots.

**The Reporters** of the Press presented Captain Reed of the night force on Saturday evening with a box of cigars. If they would return half the number they have begged from him, he would have a "store box" full.

**Inquest Concluded**.—The inquest on the body of John Fox, which was found in the Monongahela River near the Point on the 7th ultimo, was concluded at the office of Alderman Donaldson Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

**"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."**—We don't know whether there are any stars among the nine hundred emigrants that arrived here yesterday, on their way west, but judging from the number of babies on the train, we should think there were several "starlets."

**Supposed to be Stolen**.—A sorrel mare, with bald face, four white feet, between five and seven years old, fifteen hands high, was left by a traveler and very showy. Any person having lost an animal of this description can obtain information by calling on Officer S. H. Long, at the Mayor's office.

**Deserter**.—Charles Henry Barker, a soldier at the Allegheny Arsenal, deserted Friday night. He was on guard and was put on a point near the Greesburgh Pike, and at eleven o'clock when the officer of the guard went his rounds he found he found Barker's gun and accoutrements, but Barker has not been found yet.

**The Immense Combination** Menagerie and Circus of Campbells will exhibit in Allegheny City for a few days, commencing the 30th of the month. Of course Campbell will go to the "show," especially where such an entertainment as this is. Mr. W. H. Gardner, the gentlemanly agent, is now in the city making his arrangements.

**Another Free Fight** occurred at McCarrols on Third avenue about four o'clock Saturday morning among the female colored folks. Won't some of our Honorable Judges revoke the license of this house before we have another murder? Since writing the above we understand Chief Hague has brought suit against its proprietor for keeping a disorderly house.

**The Sunday Dispatch** has made its first appearance and looks as bright and handsome as a newly printed greenback. It is a large folio sheet, neat in mechanical arrangement, faultless in type, make up and presswork well printed. The initial number is very spicy and readable, and altogether reflects much credit to Messrs. O'Neill & Rook, the editors and proprietors.

**Thirty-Five**.—There were thirty-five drunks and disorderlies called before the Mayor yesterday morning and disposed of in the usual summary form of the business. A number of two hundred dollars—twenty-five—each, to the revenue of the city, which amount will probably be turned over and accredited to the unexpended balance which is not drawing interest for the city.

**Four Cases**.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had four common cases before him yesterday: John Blackmore, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined $25 and costs, which he paid. Two others were fined $10 and costs each for disorderly conduct, and the fourth, whose offence consisted in attempting to smuggle whisky to prisoners, was fined five dollars and costs, all of which was paid.

**Pedantic**.—The Latin scholar of the *Dispatch* grows funny over the butchery made by the several newspapers of a classical quotation used in the recent lecture of Rev. Lee Hickey. We enjoy the joke too, but the laugh comes in where the critic himself flounders and publishes as correct something worse than Double Dutch, as follows: "*Rare nantes in gurgite castor.*" The correct reading is: "*Rari nantes in gurgite casto.*"

**We think** the Western Associated Press of this city should oling those new night messenger, our young and faithful friend Mr. Matthew Beaumont, whose energy, punctuality and diligence in supplying "copy" to the reader him the right north in the right place. It is easy to predict a bright and useful career for one so young who rejoices in so much steadiness, business application and good traits of character generally.

**As an illustration** of the revolution that has been brought about by the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad—the world's highway between the two great oceans and to India, we may mention the fact that, last Thursday's train from this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, carried the British Mail Steamer's enterprising forty sealed sacks from Auckland, New Zealand, Yokohama, Japan and China, all directed to the London (England) postoffice.

**Young Larcenists**.—Two young boys, aged respectively eight and ten years, were arrested yesterday by Officer O'Mara, charged with the larceny of three boxes of cigars. It appears that a cigar store on Penn street was robbed Saturday night, and the plunder secreted in a board yard in the Ninth Ward, and yesterday morning the boys were found with one box of the cigars in their possession. There were others implicated in the affair, and the police are on their track.

**A Row**.—A first-class row occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Perrysville road, four miles from the city, between a number of Pittsburgh "roughs" who were out airing themselves. Knives, "billys," clubs and stones were used freely, but unfortunately none of them were seriously injured. We were unable to obtain any particulars as to the origin of the disturbance, but presume it was a whisky fight, as the parties engaging in it came home drunk.

**Fast Time**.—At the recent Convention of Railroad Superintendents at Indianapolis, it was determined to run a fast train on the road between Cincinnati and New York, by way of Pittsburgh, to leave Cincinnati at noon, arrive at Pittsburgh at midnight, and New York at six o'clock the next evening, consuming thirty hours on the trip. Returning, the train will leave New York at 6 A. M., and reach Cincinnati at noon of the next day; time, twenty-seven hours, and each way without the change of cars.

**Drowned**.—Dennis Collins, aged ten years, son of John Collins, residing at 154 Spring alley, left home at one o'clock yesterday, telling his parents that he was going to Sunday-school, but instead of doing so, it appears he went to the Allegheny river, with a number of other boys, to play. At the front of Seventeenth street there are a number of flat boats, upon which the boys were playing. In attempting to jump from one boat to another, young Collins slipped and fell in the river. A Mr. Dauphin, who saw him fall in, jumped in the water to rescue him, but failed after several efforts. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

**Seriously Injured**.

Maggie Powers, a little girl residing in the Frst ward, was seriously injured Saturday by being run over by a horse and wagon in the Diamond market. It appears that a blind horse which had been left standing in front of a grocery store, suddenly took fright and rushed through the market. He collided with a stand at which the child and Mrs. Mary McCandless were standing, both of whom were knocked down. The horse tramped upon the child and the wagon passed over her. It is feared her injuries are of a serious nature. The woman was but slightly injured.

**Divorced Temporarily**.

Mayor Callow yesterday separated Jerry and Catharine Dilly, who were long since joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The separation is, however, but temporary, and came about thusly: Jerry and his wife reside in the Third ward, Allegheny, and on Saturday night they became hilarious over a few glasses of "bock." The peace and quietness of the neighborhood was disturbed, and the watchful guardians of the night took them in charge and conducted them to the lockup. Yesterday morning His Honor gave Jerry permission to sojourn at the work house for ninety days, and Catharine was committed to jail for thirty days.

**Interesting to Wholesale Liquor Dealers**.

Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Given, in answer to a Philadelphia firm, says that "the law provides for entering in the proper book of form 53 all spirits received and sent out without distinction of 'foreign' or 'domestic,' and that accordingly they (the dealers) are required to credit as stock on hand the 1st of May inst. all spirits, foreign or domestic, which they have actually received, and had in possession, not sent out, on that date. But imported spirits which have been received in a custom or bonded warehouse, * * * and which have never been received into the actual possession of the firm, nor upon any premises under its control, are not held to have been received by said firm, and will not, therefore, be included in the stock on hand entry."

## ANNIVERSARY.

**A Pleasant Sabbath Day Among Pastor and People—Reminiscences of the Past—The Second Presbyterian Church and Its Work—A Glance Backward for a Score of Years.**

The Second Presbyterian church of this city yesterday enjoyed a season of pleasant memories. It was the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the installation of their present beloved pastor, Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard. The members of the congregation in reviewing the past, the ministerial toils of the good man, his success in the work, the progress of the organization numerically and spiritually under his control during those active and stirring times, deemed it fitting to commemorate the occasion by a jubilee, which should mark an era in the Church's history and testify in a manner their appreciation and love of him to whom their great success is principally due. The idea was happily carried out with pleasure and profit to all in the interesting services which occurred in the Church during the hours of yesterday.

The interior of the building has just been thoroughly renovated, and its fresh, bright appearance seemed to accord with the spirit of the day. A large audience had been expected across the pulpit, which was neatly carpeted and fitted up for the accommodation of the ministers in attendance. During the day there were representatives from nearly every church in the city on the platform, an evidence of the friendly feeling existing between the reverend gentleman, in whose honor the jubilee was held, and his ministerial brethren in the highest degree commendable. A beautiful feature of the platform was a stand situated in the centre fronting the audience and covered with bright spring flowers, looking so pure fresh and blooming that an additional charm of grace and beauty was lent to the whole interior.

IN THE MORNING.

The exercises occupied the greater part of the day, three services being held, morning, afternoon and evening. In each instance the audiences filled the church, and the interest taken in the occasion. At the morning service Rev. John Davis presided, and at ten and a half o'clock the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. P. Crane to lead in the devotional exercises. Following came the hymn by the choir, Prof. W. B. Stack, leader. Rev. Dr. Pershing of the Pittsburgh Female College, next read the Scripture lesson, and led in the second prayer. After the singing of an another hymn, announced by Rev. B. B. Crichlow, the Rev. J. W. Blythe, one of the early pastors of the church, was introduced in a pleasant address called up "reminiscences" of his ministry in Pittsburgh. Rev. Blythe was called to the pastorate of the church in the autumn of 1836, and had then been for two years in the ministry, but not in the regular work, and almost fresh from college. When he assumed the duties of his position the congregation were worshipping in a small one storied brick building at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. They met in room comfortably, but plainly furnished, answered all the purposes of lecture room, sacred on Sunday and week day, for their regular church services. The congregation was small, and was composed mainly of people of the Irish Presbyterian faith, and the elders were Messrs. McClullough, Hartupee, Thompson and Wray, and among the lay elements one yet remembers the saintly Mother Patton and the godly Fitzgerald, whose prayers to those who heard them even now come up as a sweet incense of the purest zeal and devotion.

Rev. Mr. Blythe continued in the office for about three years, and witnessed many new movements spring up for the advancement of Presbyterianism during that time. Among the most noticeable events in the church's history was the assembling of the convention of 1836, in regard to the Acts and Testimony. This body had been confused a phase in the other churches, and availed itself of the invitation of the Second church congregation to meet in their building. The business transacted was referred at length to the missionary work of the church from the years of 1830 to 1836 and paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Dr. Nevin, for their foresight and christian zeal. He closed his remarks by saying that as he contemplated the church's progress and viewed its prosperity and then looked back at the old times he felt as though there was one of the fathers connecting him. He felt special interest in the Sabbath school. It had been his especial care, and he rejoiced to see it prospering. He referred to many to whom he had loved and been glad to meet in the Sabbath School. One young man he remembered who joined the church in the second year of his pastorate and who subsequently arose from mercantile life at the earnest solicitation of wise counsellors, studied diligently, entered the ministry, and in the course of time had made the memory of John M. Lowrie beautiful and blessed to many hearts.

As he proceeded with his address he discovered that many had gone to their reward, but there were others still to fill their places, and he hoped that as in the past, so in the future God's richest blessing might rest upon the church, and make her in time to come, even more a token of the test imonies of the Master.

A PASTOR'S REVIEW.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Blythe's address, Rev. Dr. Howard took the pulpit and delivered a sermon in review of his ministry. It commenced by his congratulating the people on having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day witnessing both to small and great," and then went on to say that twenty-one years had elapsed since he assumed the pastorate of the church; "twenty-one years of joys and sorrows, of hopes and fears, of trials and triumphs, of conversions implanted and impressions received, which must tell upon the eternal interests of many souls." Twenty years of peace and harmony, of encouraging prosperity, of some good done and some good received, as we humbly hope, by the preaching of the cross. And now, at the end of this somewhat protracted and significant period, it seems to me that like the 103d psalm of David, I may say: 'having obtained help of God, I continue unto this day witnessing to both small and great.' And furthermore, it seems to me that the Master, who, as I believe, called me to this post and has graciously upheld me in discharge of its responsibilities, and the community in which I have so long lived, and from which I have received so many marks of confidence and esteem, call upon me to give an account of the manner in which the solemn trust committed to me twenty-one years ago has been discharged before you to-day, not to receive your congratulations, but to endeavor to show that I have obtained help from God. * * * I am not insensible to the opportunity that I have done—but what God has done with me, that occupied my thoughts, and that I wish to occupy yours."

The reverend speaker, after this introduction, then proceeded to speak of the changes which had occurred in the church since he commenced, and stated that he arrived in Pittsburgh in 1849 by way of Baltimore and Cumberland by rail, and thence over the mountains by stage to Brownsville, reaching the city from that place by steamboat. Not a single church edifice of the present number was now there are six, and others coming. A person can now travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the same length of time. The Pittsburgh and vicinity contained about six thousand people, now about two hundred thousand. But few streets were then lighted, or opened, gas lamps were almost unknown.

THE CHANGES.

The only thoroughfare in Allegheny was Federal street, and neither Sandusky street nor a tithe of the architectural beauty which they now possess. Of all the judges and lawyers and physicians, editors and merchants who then trod the stage of life, but few now remain. Of the forty ministers then composing the Ohio Presbytery fifteen had died, and of the twenty-one pastors in the city only three now remained, and but five of the original forty were now in the Presbytery. Of all the pastors of all the Protestant denominations in the vicinity then, but five were now continued. Equally great was the changes in buildings and edifices. Not one now wore the judicial ermine, and not one editor now wields the pen. The same changes were visible among the lawyers, and greater among the physicians, and those engaged in teaching.

THE STATISTICS.

Of his own church the speaker said, when he became its pastor, that it was a small, weak organized and flourishing congregation, worshipping in a church building on Fifth avenue. A noticeable improvement was seen even then in church architecture, which was also followed by the same improvement in all other buildings.

The session of the Second Church, when he came, consisted of Messrs. Matthew B. Lowrie, John Loomis, Benjamin McLain and Samuel McMasters. On the night of June 8, 1850, their church building was destroyed by fire; nothing being left but the walls. The congregation then worshipped in the First church for a time, the venerable Dr. Henon giving up his pulpit alternately with the pastor of the Second church. The building was reconstructed and occupied in less than five months. Some time after Mr. B. Lowrie, of the session and the oldest member, died, an event which was a sad blow to the church. In October, 1850, the session was increased by the addition of Messrs. William R. Copeland, John McCurdy and William Bakewell as ruling elders. Subsequently a Board of Deacons was elected, Messrs. John F. Loy, Washington McClintock, John McKee, Jasper E. Brady and Dr. James King being chosen for that office. In the spring of 1856 the lot and building on Fifth avenue was sold for $35,000, and the present site purchased for $16,000. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid the 2d of August, 1858, many of the Presbyterian ministers assisting on the occasion. For about a year the congregation was without a church, and worshipped part of the time in the First Church, then in Lafayette, and then in Masonic Hall. In June, 1859, they entered their new church edifice. The church was finished at a cost of $60,000, and was dedicated June 22, 1860, and is now free of debt.

The church since then has also furnished many members to inaugurate new societies. The first draft was the Sixth Church, then the Central, of Allegheny, then the Central of Pittsburgh, then East Liberty, then Bellefield, then Hazlewood, and Temperanceville, and Mansfield, beside other churches in the west. During the twenty-one years the Second Church had sent out twenty-one elders. Death had made sad havoc in the congregation and left hardly a family that was not bereaved. Time would fail to speak their names, to recount their virtues, to tell of their patience and prayers, and faith, and of their useful lives.

SPIRITUAL INTERESTS.

In reviewing what had been done to advance the spiritual interests of the church in the great central object of work—the speaker referred to the imperfect manner in which he felt that he had discharged his duty in preaching, but he rejoiced that it had always been his aim to "preach the Gospel." He regretted that it had not been done to better purpose, but felt that he had done what he could. During the twenty-one years, eight hundred and thirty-four persons had been received into the church—three hundred and sixty-six on examination, and four hundred and seventy on certificate—nearly an average of forty each year, and ten each of the eighty-four communions held.

The first five and the last five years were the most fruitful of his ministry. In the first period two hundred and thirty-nine were added on confession of faith each year—had united with the Society. In the last period two hundred and twenty-four—a fraction under forty-seven each year—had united. The winter of 1867 was a remarkable revival season in the church, and during that time two successive communions nearly one hundred people were received as members—the majority from the world.

Special care had also been taken in the Sabbath School and it had been brought up to a most flourishing condition. Regularly in the two Bible classes had progress been made, and from them had been recruited some of the most faithful and intelligent members of the Society. Connected with the large school was an infant school under the control of Mr. Daniel Cooper, which had been remarkably successful.

The speaker then referred at length to other auxiliaries of the church—the Mission School, the Pastors' Aid Society, and others which tended to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart.

The contributions of the people to benevolent objects averaged about $8,000 each year of the twenty-one, an aggregate of $168,000, more than $100,000 of which had been secured in the last eleven years, and $20,000 in the last five years.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus given a brief sketch of the history of the church during the twenty-one years of his pastorate, Dr. Howard summed up his remarks by dwelling on the new life and steady growth of the organization as a reminder of the growth of the whole denomination, and referred to Presbyterianism—the Union—its present status; second, by reminding them that the changes which had taken place among them as a church, illustrated the change and progress of the world, the changes in scientific investigation, in knowledge, in politics, which he had, and would yet to a greater degree alter the face of the world. Third, in this brief history the goodness of God was manifest, and finally it was an incentive to renewed diligence. His closing words were very beautiful, and his hearers were deeply impressed as in affectionate terms they were urged to renewed zeal, and said, "Brethren, the day is full spent, the night cometh when no man can work. If you mean to do anything for Christ and perishing souls you must bestir yourselves, you must shake yourselves loose from the world; you must love money less, pleasure less, and ease less, and learn that nothing is so important as to serve God and bring sinners to Christ. I beseech you brethren to awake, to make this an hallowed day, not only, but a consecration day to labor for Christ and exhibit in your lives the excellency of his holy religion as the only path to be pursued to be your last on earth. And now here we raise our Ebenezer "hitherto hath the Lord helped us" and in the strength of hope and praise and glory world without end. Amen."

At the conclusion of Dr. Howard's remarks, the congregation was delighted with the unusual devotional exercises. They assembled again in the afternoon at three o'clock, and were entertained with the excellent words of bright spring flowers, looking so pure fresh and blooming that an additional charm of grace and beauty was lent to the whole interior.

IN THE MORNING.

The exercises occupied the greater part of the day, three services being held, morning, afternoon and evening. In each instance the audiences filled the church, and the interest taken in the occasion. At the morning service Rev. John Davis presided, and at ten and a half o'clock the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. P. Crane to lead in the devotional exercises. Following came the hymn by the choir, Prof. W. B. Stack, leader. Rev. Dr. Pershing of the Pittsburgh Female College, next read the Scripture lesson, and led in the second prayer. After the singing of an another hymn, announced by Rev. B. B. Crichlow, the Rev. J. W. Blythe, one of the early pastors of the church, was introduced in a pleasant address called up "reminiscences" of his ministry in Pittsburgh. Rev. Blythe was called to the pastorate of the church in the autumn of 1836, and had then been for two years in the ministry, but not in the regular work, and almost fresh from college. When he assumed the duties of his position the congregation were worshipping in a small one storied brick building at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. They met in room comfortably, but plainly furnished, answered all the purposes of lecture room, sacred on Sunday and week day, for their regular church services. The congregation was small, and was composed mainly of people of the Irish Presbyterian faith, and the elders were Messrs. McClullough, Hartupee, Thompson and Wray, and among the lay elements one yet remembers the saintly Mother Patton and the godly Fitzgerald, whose prayers to those who heard them even now come up as a sweet incense of the purest zeal and devotion.

Rev. Mr. Blythe continued in the office for about three years, and witnessed many new movements spring up for the advancement of Presbyterianism during that time. Among the most noticeable events in the church's history was the assembling of the convention of 1836, in regard to the Acts and Testimony. This body had been confused a phase in the other churches, and availed itself of the invitation of the Second church congregation to meet in their building. The business transacted was referred at length to the missionary work of the church from the years of 1830 to 1836 and paid a handsome tribute to the memory of Dr. Nevin, for their foresight and christian zeal. He closed his remarks by saying that as he contemplated the church's progress and viewed its prosperity and then looked back at the old times he felt as though there was one of the fathers connecting him. He felt special interest in the Sabbath school. It had been his especial care, and he rejoiced to see it prospering. He referred to many to whom he had loved and been glad to meet in the Sabbath School. One young man he remembered who joined the church in the second year of his pastorate and who subsequently arose from mercantile life at the earnest solicitation of wise counsellors, studied diligently, entered the ministry, and in the course of time had made the memory of John M. Lowrie beautiful and blessed to many hearts.

As he proceeded with his address he discovered that many had gone to their reward, but there were others still to fill their places, and he hoped that as in the past, so in the future God's richest blessing might rest upon the church, and make her in time to come, even more a token of the test imonies of the Master.

A PASTOR'S REVIEW.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Blythe's address, Rev. Dr. Howard took the pulpit and delivered a sermon in review of his ministry. It commenced by his congratulating the people on having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day witnessing both to small and great," and then went on to say that twenty-one years had elapsed since he assumed the pastorate of the church; "twenty-one years of joys and sorrows, of hopes and fears, of trials and triumphs, of conversions implanted and impressions received, which must tell upon the eternal interests of many souls." Twenty years of peace and harmony, of encouraging prosperity, of some good done and some good received, as we humbly hope, by the preaching of the cross. And now, at the end of this somewhat protracted and significant period, it seems to me that like the 103d psalm of David, I may say: 'having obtained help of God, I continue unto this day witnessing to both small and great.' And furthermore, it seems to me that the Master, who, as I believe, called me to this post and has graciously upheld me in discharge of its responsibilities, and the community in which I have so long lived, and from which I have received so many marks of confidence and esteem, call upon me to give an account of the manner in which the solemn trust committed to me twenty-one years ago has been discharged before you to-day, not to receive your congratulations, but to endeavor to show that I have obtained help from God. * * * I am not insensible to the opportunity that I have done—but what God has done with me, that occupied my thoughts, and that I wish to occupy yours."

The reverend speaker, after this introduction, then proceeded to speak of the changes which had occurred in the church since he commenced, and stated that he arrived in Pittsburgh in 1849 by way of Baltimore and Cumberland by rail, and thence over the mountains by stage to Brownsville, reaching the city from that place by steamboat. Not a single church edifice of the present number was now there are six, and others coming. A person can now travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the same length of time. The Pittsburgh and vicinity contained about six thousand people, now about two hundred thousand. But few streets were then lighted, or opened, gas lamps were almost unknown.

THE CHANGES.

The only thoroughfare in Allegheny was Federal street, and neither Sandusky street nor a tithe of the architectural beauty which they now possess. Of all the judges and lawyers and physicians, editors and merchants who then trod the stage of life, but few now remain. Of the forty ministers then composing the Ohio Presbytery fifteen had died, and of the twenty-one pastors in the city only three now remained, and but five of the original forty were now in the Presbytery. Of all the pastors of all the Protestant denominations in the vicinity then, but five were now continued. Equally great was the changes in buildings and edifices. Not one now wore the judicial ermine, and not one editor now wields the pen. The same changes were visible among the lawyers, and greater among the physicians, and those engaged in teaching.

THE STATISTICS.

Of his own church the speaker said, when he became its pastor, that it was a small, weak organized and flourishing congregation, worshipping in a church building on Fifth avenue. A noticeable improvement was seen even then in church architecture, which was also followed by the same improvement in all other buildings.

The session of the Second Church, when he came, consisted of Messrs. Matthew B. Lowrie, John Loomis, Benjamin McLain and Samuel McMasters. On the night of June 8, 1850, their church building was destroyed by fire; nothing being left but the walls. The congregation then worshipped in the First church for a time, the venerable Dr. Henon giving up his pulpit alternately with the pastor of the Second church. The building was reconstructed and occupied in less than five months. Some time after Mr. B. Lowrie, of the session and the oldest member, died, an event which was a sad blow to the church. In October, 1850, the session was increased by the addition of Messrs. William R. Copeland, John McCurdy and William Bakewell as ruling elders. Subsequently a Board of Deacons was elected, Messrs. John F. Loy, Washington McClintock, John McKee, Jasper E. Brady and Dr. James King being chosen for that office. In the spring of 1856 the lot and building on Fifth avenue was sold for $35,000, and the present site purchased for $16,000. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid the 2d of August, 1858, many of the Presbyterian ministers assisting on the occasion. For about a year the congregation was without a church, and worshipped part of the time in the First Church, then in Lafayette, and then in Masonic Hall. In June, 1859, they entered their new church edifice. The church was finished at a cost of $60,000, and was dedicated June 22, 1860, and is now free of debt.

The church since then has also furnished many members to inaugurate new societies. The first draft was the Sixth Church, then the Central, of Allegheny, then the Central of Pittsburgh, then East Liberty, then Bellefield, then Hazlewood, and Temperanceville, and Mansfield, beside other churches in the west. During the twenty-one years the Second Church had sent out twenty-one elders. Death had made sad havoc in the congregation and left hardly a family that was not bereaved. Time would fail to speak their names, to recount their virtues, to tell of their patience and prayers, and faith, and of their useful lives.

SPIRITUAL INTERESTS.

In reviewing what had been done to advance the spiritual interests of the church in the great central object of work—the speaker referred to the imperfect manner in which he felt that he had discharged his duty in preaching, but he rejoiced that it had always been his aim to "preach the Gospel." He regretted that it had not been done to better purpose, but felt that he had done what he could. During the twenty-one years, eight hundred and thirty-four persons had been received into the church—three hundred and sixty-six on examination, and four hundred and seventy on certificate—nearly an average of forty each year, and ten each of the eighty-four communions held.

The first five and the last five years were the most fruitful of his ministry. In the first period two hundred and thirty-nine were added on confession of faith each year—had united with the Society. In the last period two hundred and twenty-four—a fraction under forty-seven each year—had united. The winter of 1867 was a remarkable revival season in the church, and during that time two successive communions nearly one hundred people were received as members—the majority from the world.

Special care had also been taken in the Sabbath School and it had been brought up to a most flourishing condition. Regularly in the two Bible classes had progress been made, and from them had been recruited some of the most faithful and intelligent members of the Society. Connected with the large school was an infant school under the control of Mr. Daniel Cooper, which had been remarkably successful.

The speaker then referred at length to other auxiliaries of the church—the Mission School, the Pastors' Aid Society, and others which tended to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart.

The contributions of the people to benevolent objects averaged about $8,000 each year of the twenty-one, an aggregate of $168,000, more than $100,000 of which had been secured in the last eleven years, and $20,000 in the last five years.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus given a brief sketch of the history of the church during the twenty-one years of his pastorate, Dr. Howard summed up his remarks by dwelling on the new life and steady growth of the organization as a reminder of the growth of the whole denomination, and referred to Presbyterianism—the Union—its present status; second, by reminding them that the changes which had taken place among them as a church, illustrated the change and progress of the world, the changes in scientific investigation, in knowledge, in politics, which he had, and would yet to a greater degree alter the face of the world. Third, in this brief history the goodness of God was manifest, and finally it was an incentive to renewed diligence. His closing words were very beautiful, and his hearers were deeply impressed as in affectionate terms they were urged to renewed zeal, and said, "Brethren, the day is full spent, the night cometh when no man can work. If you mean to do anything for Christ and perishing souls you must bestir yourselves, you must shake yourselves loose from the world; you must love money less, pleasure less, and ease less, and learn that nothing is so important as to serve God and bring sinners to Christ. I beseech you brethren to awake, to make this an hallowed day, not only, but a consecration day to labor for Christ and exhibit in your lives the excellency of his holy religion as the only path to be pursued to be your last on earth. And now here we raise our Ebenezer "hitherto hath the Lord helped us" and in the strength of hope and praise and glory world without end. Amen."

At the conclusion of Dr. Howard's remarks, the congregation was delighted with the unusual devotional exercises. They assembled again in the afternoon at three o'clock, and were entertained with the excellent words of bright, spring flowers, looking so pure fresh and blooming that an additional charm of grace and beauty was lent to the whole interior.

## THE COURTS.

**U. S. Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.**

SATURDAY, May 14.—The case of Stitt vs. Hinckleoper, previously reported, was resumed and occupied the Court during the day.

**District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.**

SATURDAY, May 14.—The time of the court was occupied with motions and arguments which were of no special interest.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

9. Sheppard vs. Schoonmaker.
17. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Dillow et al.
14. Lorish vs. Kish.
22. Brown vs. Anderson.
25. Lupton & Co. vs. Richardson.
26. Hartupee vs. Caldwell.
27. Eakin for use vs. Ames M. E. Church.
29. Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Hershouser & Co.

**Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

SATURDAY, May 14.—In the case of Gissler vs. Klingman, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

Mary Ann Keit vs. Richard Keil, petition in divorce. Rule to show why a reasonable allowance should not be paid petitioner, pending the proceedings.

Mary E. McKelvey vs. W. K. McKelvey, in divorce, petition presented and decree granted.

An application for a preliminary injunction was made by Orlando Metcalf and wife with the view of restraining Edward Bailey from blasting in his quarry. Complainants own and occupy a dwelling at Bedford avenue and Fulton street, and respondent owns a lot adjoining, from which he is quarrying rock. Complainants aver that the blasting is injuring the foundation of their house, and that they are liable to injury from the flying of rocks falling on their premises. The injunction was granted, and a day fixed for hearing the arguments in the case.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

50. O. L. C. Howard & Co. A. V. R. R. Co.
206. Johnson vs. Wolf.
26. Jacobs vs. Hedian, Hart & Co.
21. Kendall vs. Hahn.
21. Calhoun & Co. vs. Graham.
27. Williams vs. Dodge.
221. Shaffer vs. Howard and wife.
224. New Haven, Hardware Co. vs. J. F. Day & Co.
225. Godfrey & Clark vs. H. M. Lytle & Co.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.**

SATURDAY, May 14.—D. P. and David Hatch, indicted, tried and convicted of forcible entry and detainer during the recent term of the Quarter Sessions Court, were called up for sentence and were fined thirty dollars and costs each.

Francis Freberger and wife, convicted on an indictment charging them with obtaining money under false pretences, were called up, but sentence was postponed.

A petition was presented for the division of Baldwin into two townships to be called Upper and Lower Baldwin townships. The line of the proposed division is as follows: Beginning at the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, and thence down said river to a point in the centre of Lot No. 1 in the plan of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said Lower St. Clair township line and Beck's Run Road to the point where said road crosses by a straight line to the mouth of Willet's run at the line of Mifflin township, being nearly the line of division between Upper and Lower districts in said township. The Court appointed S. R. Stilley, John Gilhilan and Joseph Miller commissioners to examine the premises and, if granting the prayer, and to report to Court.

## MARRIED

LOUDIN—JOHNSON—On Thursday evening May 12th, at the residence of Prof. R. K. Sample, Allegheny by Rev. Chas. Hodges, Mr. FREDERICK J. LOUDON, of Pittsburgh, and Miss HARRIET C. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia. No cards.

## DIED

IRWIN—On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 o'clock M., Hon. THOMAS IRWIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral will take place TO-DAY, from his late residence, No. 11 Sherman Avenue, Allegheny City, at 3 o'clock P. M.

McDONALD—At 196 South Avenue, Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Isabel, relict of Duncan McDonald.

Funeral service at 9 o'clock TUESDAY MORNING. The remains will be taken to ALLEGHANY CEMETERY R. R. for Interment. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY EXECUTIONS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in said county, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

DECAMP, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Geo. Bassett, Sr., of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, being composed of piece of ground beginning on the north side of Liberty street, at corner of lot late of William Jenkins at a distance of four hundred and thirty feet from the west line of Irwin street, running said city, and extending eastwardly in front along said street twenty-five feet to line of lot late of Thomas Bowden, and running back or through southwardly at right angles with said street, preserving equal width, seventy-five feet, to the line of Fayette street, and Washington street, together with the right of soil of said Liberty street, which is declared a public highway, and also all the right, title and other piece of ground, beginning on the south side of said Liberty street at the corner of lot late of Thomas Bowden, and running back a distance of four hundred and fifty-eight feet three inches from the eastern line of the Public Road, thence eastwardly twenty-five feet, thence northwardly twenty-five feet and running back seventy-five feet or one half the whole distance to said Public Road, and thence westwardly with the whole of above described ground being in breadth twenty-five feet and fronting north on said street fifty feet and extending back at right angles, preserving even width, seventy-five feet, to said Public Road, bounded on east, south and west by land of Robt. King, there being on said premises erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Bassett, Jr., at the suit of Caughey, Burgess & Co.

ALSO

ROBB & SNIVELY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of A. Stickinger of, in and to all those certain lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in George L. Reis' plan of lots, in Reserve township, Allegheny county, Pa., said lots are situated in the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, on the north side of Reed street of eighty-eight feet, and extending back to a ten feet alley on the north; they are bounded on the west by Fifth street, and on the east by lot No. 5 in said plan; the buildings are a two story brick dwelling and two brick back buildings thereon erected.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Stickinger, at the suit of Robb & Herron.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, May 14th, 1870.

## KASARINE.

A POMADE WARRANTED TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR.

Kidder & Wetheral's Raven Ink,

The best indelible ink in the market. 25 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted or no sale.

Genuine French Glove Cleaner.

For Cleaning Kid Gloves. For sale at

## L. H. ROSENBACH'S

Patent Medicine and Perfume Depot,

110 SMITHFIELD STREET.

## JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL

## BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBITT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

## STEAM PUMP.

Office—882 PENN STREET, Foundry Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.


CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 14th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, for the

GRADING AND PAVING

of the following Streets and Alleys:

MULBERRY STREET, from Rebecca street to its southern terminus.

TAGGART STREET, from Washington to Union avenues.

UNION AVENUE, from Taggart street to its northern terminus.

BUENA VISTA STREET, from Taylor avenue to Ackley street.

JACKSON STREET, from Fremont street to Grant avenue.

CHURCH AVENUE, from Federal street to Union avenue.

IRWIN AVENUE, from present terminus of paving to Washington avenue.

ADAMS STREET, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue.

PITT ALLEY, from Strawberry alley to Montgomery avenue.

FRAZIER ALLEY, from Fulton to Sedgwick streets